THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 3. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 20, 1869. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2.00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines or less for three insertions and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

Business notices in reading columns, 15 cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to ensure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Greer,
Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. HULSHEIM, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 12, 1868.—1y

G. L. Eberhart.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [2dTM.

JAS. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68:1y.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham,
Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. sept9'68:1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.
Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof Taylor, and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR
nov18'68:1y

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS,
DENTISTS,
Rochester, Pa.,
Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Nov 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership,
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr6'67:1y.

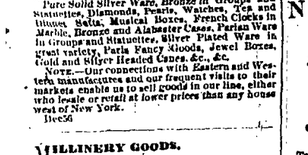
House Furnishing Goods,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING Glass ses and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin Wooden and Willow ware. Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also,
FRUIT JARS AND CANS.
Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.
J. & H. BEGGS & CO.
No 124 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa. sept9'68:1f.

Industry Salt Company.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to.
S. E. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS sept9'68.

HIRSH & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET
(Opposite Iron City College.)
PITTSBURGH PA.
Clothing made to order on short notice. nov27'67:1y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,
No. 42 5th Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.
Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Opera and Bijouet Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.
NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec26

Millinery Goods.
JOS. HORNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Ribbons, Flowers Feathers, Frames, Nets Crapes, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Bibbons, Embroideries, Laces and Goods, Handkerchiefs,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
and Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Girdles, Hosiery and Gloves, all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Caps, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Corsets plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "Le Plus," Head nets, and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Felt and Boulevard Skirts, Neat and stylish Patterns, Fancy Goods and Small Wares,
NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.
Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers' Prices.
Paper Collars of the best makes.
Orders solicited. No. 77 & 79 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov25ly.

New Hardware Store.
LINDSAY, STERRITT & KUWER
Importers and dealers in


HARDWARE
—AND—
CUTLERY.
Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
NEAR UNION DEPOT,
No. 337 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints,
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
COACH BODY VARNISH,
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH.
Coale's Patent Japan,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
PICTURE FRAMES, (to order),
LOOKING GLASSES,
Looking Glass Plates,
FRENCH AND
PLATE WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &c., &c.
His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS
—FOR—
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
OF THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of the United States of America.
The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, fully paid.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

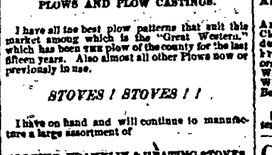
NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY
—IN—
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third St., Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.
FRESH BREAD,
CAKES,
CRACKERS,
NUTS.
Confectionaries of all kinds.
NO. 1 FLOUR,
made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES,
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco & Cigars,
to be found in the place.
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED;
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and is intended in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Commonwealth of Pa. ex rel. Jas. Duncan, vs. Mary Duncan a lunatic.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 16, Nov. Term, 1868.
Parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of Joseph Duncan, Committee of Mary Duncan, above named, a lunatic and now deceased, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office at Beaver, and that unless exceptions cause to the contrary be shown it will be confirmed by the Court on the first Monday of next term.
dec23—3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that my wife, Hannah M'Farland has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This therefore is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting.
JOSEPH M'FARLAND,
Chippewa Township.
Jan 6, 1869)

Stoves, &c.
KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
New Brighton, Pa.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Founders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!!!
FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE
RUBY.
No. 7, Splendid Stove, Large Square Oven, $16.00
No. 8, Splendid Stove, Large Square Oven, 18.00
No. 9, Splendid Stove, Large Square Oven, 19.00
All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
MERRICKS CO.
FALLSTON FOUNDRY.
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP
IN FALLSTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. Have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Grate Rails, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.
I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.
STOVES! STOVES!!
I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of
COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES,
Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves in use. It takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:
Dr. Isaac Wilson, M. T. Kennedy, Eli Reno, John Watson, Mrs. Geo. Felton, Capt. J. S. Winans, William Sagers, Joseph Darling, William Stuart, Robert McGowan, Joseph Blackmore, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. Major Wad, Dr. J. B. McCreary, Miss N. Miller, David Lesick, Capt. James Roney, Dr. C. R. Tuttle, William Reed, Kelly Hunter, John McLaughlin, Samuel Taylor, Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, Thomas Deacon, John Dunlap, Milton Davis, Marcus Baldwin, David Lloyd, John M. Duncan, J. V. Winans, Mrs. Robt. Andrews, Mr. Lobley, Mr. Chas. Frederick Kaiser, Benjamin Franklin, Capt. James Johnston, Samuel Kennedy, Georgs Evans, John Jackson, Haller Buchanon, Mrs. McPhillomy, N. T. Reeves, William Hoon,
Jesse Richardson, James McGehen, Capt. Woodson Glenn, Thomas E. Davis, Samuel Murphy, Miss Holdship, Hiram Stowe, Mrs. Patterson, James Mellon Hill, Samuel Dunlap, Thompson Johnston, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Rev. Stephens, Jonathen McKenzie, Judge Kelson, Richard Knight, Solomon Frank, James Knowles, David Cadoson, Richard Staley, Joseph McFerran, David Carr, George Wilson, James Thompson, Mrs. Quay, Harrison Reed, Milton Reed, Boston Grove, William Grove, Washington Eagle, James Galley, Robert Graham, Thomas Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw, Dixon Reed, Daniel Maxwell, J. W. Funkhouser, William Wagner, Mr. Chaney, Henry Sullaurt, Mr. West, David Mitchell.
JOHN THORNLEY.
risly



J. C. Hammond.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c.
Grain of all kinds bought for cash. A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.
Call and see us on Connections street, near the Public School House, in Rochester, Pa.
junel8'68:1y.

LAMPS, Chimneys, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil.
J. P. SMITH & CO.
Dec5 121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. Martin,
(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON,)
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes
&
Rubbers,
At the old stand, in the
DIAMOND,
Rochester, Pa.
WHERE HE OFFERS
GREAT BARGAINS,
ALL WORK
Warranted.
G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machine
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD!
They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
Elias Howe, Jr.,
Since their first introduction 1846. The improvements upon these machines made, within the last two years and daily rapidly acquiring popularity, attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world. These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics, whether that be Muslin, Silk, Broadcloth, Leather, or Felting; using a stitch (Lock Stitch) alike on both sides, and adjusted to suit regulate stitching, adapted for different threads.
If you would know more about Howe Machines, if you would learn how to operate, and we would be glad to have you call at our Rooms, where we are now better prepared than ever before to supply, either at Wholesale or Retail. Machines sold on easy payments. Any defective machine may be addressed to
SIBLEY & STOOPS,
Sole Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 55 South 5th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

FALL GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE STOCK AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
Pittsburg Pa.
Silks,
Linen,
Clothes,
Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,
Sheatings,
Shirtings,
Hosiery,
Satinets,
Prints,
Jeans,
And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order.
French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.00.
Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.
White Blankets, 10/4, all wool, $4.00.
Best Paints, at 50½ per gallon.
Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
M'CALLUM BROS.
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Are now opening a very large stock of
Velvets,
Brussels,
Three Ply,
Two Ply
—AND—
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, &c., &c.,
And every thing belonging to the
CARPET TRADE.
M'CALLUM BROS.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec9

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.
ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood streets,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 105 and 104 Third street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Opera House Auction Room,
No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions
AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
sept9'68:1y.

Select Miscellany.

HOW MR. PRINCE MANAGED HIS WIFE.

Another Curious Sketch.

BY BRYDGES HERN.

Wives require managing as well as husbands. Nobody is perfect. Not even the fair members of the best half of creation can be counted, uniformly wise, and free from all objection. That is the reason (don't push it too far) why the women (I don't mean myself) are more beautiful than the men. The poet writes thus —or something like it:

If to her share
Some human errors fall,
Look on her face,
And you'll forget them all.

And you forget them all.

What is the use of beauty, pray, if you may not presume a little upon it?

So Mrs. Prince, a fair, good creature, the best of wives, her husband says, and, as a mother, unsurpassed by her children thinks, had her little inconvenient failings. To mother Goose her gossings are all cygnets. By the same rule, the urgent mother is always a swan. To the husband the wife is always the very best wife—he has! And, to the wife her husband is the very best man—she owns!

If married people are sensible, they persuade themselves that they are the best mated couple in the world. Adhering steadfastly to the said opinion, they make a fact which outsiders may suspect is only a delusion. It is delusion, it is a pleasant one; and furnishes the only comfortable lining for the matrimonial yoke which has yet been discovered.

In all quiet houses there must be connubial misapprehension on both sides. A scold may carry the point by dint of clamor. A tyrant of a husband may accomplish it by downright violence. But this is not management. It is ignorance and want of management. So a clever woman, or a wily man may be successful by underhand subterfuge. Open defeat will be defeat, pure and simple. The time will come when the conqueror will have procured or promoted is precisely what she or he desired.

Mrs. Prince was a prudent woman. But she was what our New England friends call "set in her ways;" and what she did not like, she would not like; and what she did not understand, she would not learn—unless she chose. Present the thing to her in the most luminous aspect, and she maintained it was still opaque. Now, as we have said, she was a prudent woman. She had no objection to insurance against fire, in the abstract—but she would still think the money paid was thrown away. As to Life Assurance—but we will let the incidents tell their own story.

Harry Prince was proud of his wife and his children. He liked to see them becomingly attired; and he would have his table well furnished, for themselves, and for himself. Mrs. Prince was continually interposing her veto, which was not always overridden. Mrs. P. was constantly hinting at the necessity of making provision for old age. She was thinking, too of the possibility of sickness or of death. All these things annoyed Harry Prince; and the more, since he had made provision against the calamity of her widowhood, and did not dare to tell her. "If you should die, Harry, what would become of us?" she would sometimes ask, when he persisted upon an expense to which she demurred. And then he would shrug his shoulders and say: "Why, Sally, you must meet that contingency when it arrives, since you will not suffer me to provide against it."

This was the nearest to a "tiff," that they ever approached. To understand it, we must go back a little. Once on a day, Mr. Prince and a friend were comparing notes, as all young married men will, do, young wives, be careful! But then you all do the same thing, and you know it.) The particular turn which the conversation took was on the question how in the event of death of the husbands their wives would be able to meet the buffets of an unfriendly world. And the result of the conference was that the two gentlemen took out Life Assurance Policies.

"But," suggested the friend, 'ought we not to consult our wives?"

"Yes," said Prince, "after we have perfected the arrangements beyond recall, except by loss of the first year's premium." (N. B. Prince had been married the longest.)

And so, when the blanks were all filled, and the queries answered, and the examining physicians had given their opinions, and Prince was pronounced a first rate risk; and after the policy duly stamped, sealed, and certified, was locked up in his fire-proof, Mr. Henry Prince took his way home, quite undecided how the facts of the proceedings were to be communicated.

"My dear," he said at tea time, "don't you think it would be well for me to get insured?"

Six little pairs of eyes looked up in astonished inquiry. Six little pairs of ears were ready, from mother's answer, to judge what father's getting insured could possibly mean. And one pair of elder eyes spake terrified deprecation of any such topic of conversation "before the children."

Before the children? What a tyrannous abridgement of liberty of speech is the existence of those said children. We were going to say presence, but in our American households existence of children usually means presence, whenever father is at home. Perhaps it is the best custom—but best or worse, the mode usually is, that the children shall be decidedly evident while the parents are awake. The idea of shelving them in their cots at a reasonable hour, and leaving some little time undisturbed, is an obsolete barbarity. Perhaps it may be just as cruel to suffer them to keep their natural rest, and to hang about till they are too sleepy to be tolerable. I only know that I went into nightly seclusion by the stand of the clock, whether I pleaded hot sleepy or not. Young America has greater privileges in these days, and among them the chance to keep awake as long as any one else—and at any rate to be intolerable to the last moment.

"Before the children," Mr. Prince understood the look, even before the remark was made that "such subjects might as well be discussed at some other time." Two little heads concluded that father was "very improper," they could not exactly understand why; and a third little head wondered whether "as sometimes happened in the experience of younger offenders, he would get a whipping when he went to bed." The subject was not resumed while the children were present; and as their watchfulness coveted all waking hours, the matter was deferred, to come up in order at the hour improved by the immortal Mrs. Candle.

There is, says a quaint old proverb, "luck in leisure," and Mr. Prince, who perceived that he was in a dilemma, improved his leisure in arranging a plan of campaign—a system of strategy or management. He had a mind to be provoked; but concluded rather to be amused; and, though disposed to think his good wife overwise and hyper-scrupulous, he laughed to himself as he pretended to read the evening paper. The children soon forgot all about the terrible subject that had been almost broached; but Mrs. Prince's face and manner betokened that she did not think her husband would live the week out. She had the same horror of Life Assurance that some people have of making a will; that to execute the document is equivalent to signing your death warrant.

To every weariness there is one end, and the hour came at last when every infant voice in the house was hushed, and the coronet of Somnus rested on every childish temple tremple. Then, you think, the subject came up? Not in a hurry. These two persons practiced Fabian tactics; the contest is one of masterly inactivity. There were several unfinished questions to be disposed of before the last-mentioned topic was in order.—Mr. Prince was so full of schemes that it kept his good wife busy all the day to devise what she would say to him while the children slept. And he was wise enough to let her carry all the small points, at the appearance of great effort, while his own mind was made up to submission from the beginning. In that way he managed her; losing many a skirmish in order to win a battle. But the man was, on the whole, well disposed, so that after all it made little difference.

At last, all the minor points disposed of, and Mrs. Prince being flushed and happy with victory, she came down on the Life Assurance question, like a hawk on a chicken.—"What could possess you, Henry, to mention such a thing before the children?"

"Why—what do you mean?"

"You know that I regard all such transactions as tempting Providence. It is like betting on your own existence, and winning the stakes for your heirs, by losing your own life! I never could enjoy such money so obtained—never!" and here Sarah's voice was a little choked.

"Bless you, little woman, I never thought of it in any such light, and cannot see how you should! Why, there's our friend Simpson, his life is insured, and he never made a bet [illegible] in his life. Not even a big apple [illegible] and Smith [illegible] I suppose he pays it [illegible] every year."

"Three hundred!"

"Three! And with his limited income! Starving himself and family and putting his money where it will do nobody any good."

"Not when he dies?"

"What a horrid thought! As if money would make up for the loss of a husband and father!"

"Nevertheless it is convenient to widows and orphans."

"Nonsense, Henry! Don't let me hear any more of it."

"No, mum!" Henry said, with mock penitence, and pretended to go to sleep. Mrs. Prince soon did so, and dreamed that her husband had invested all he had in an Egyptian pyramid, and died, and left her a lawsuit for the possession.

Messrs. Simpson and Prince had a hearty laugh the next day, when they compared the history of their domestic conversation; which were wonderfully alike. Each decided on the same course. The policies quietly rested in their fire-proofs, and there was repose in the hearts of the maternal Prince and maternal Simpson. No less were there peace and confidence in the minds of the two husbands, who had done what every man of prudence and honest poverty is bound to do, if he would provide for his own household.

Weeks passed—months—a year. Mrs. Simpson had looked at Mrs. Prince with a reserved pity, as on a woman whose marketing and pin money were abridged by a very useless expense, the fault of her husband. And Mrs. Prince, in like manner regarded Mrs. Simpson as one whose maternal right to alimony was trespassed upon. But as neither lady was herself conscious of any pecuniary suffering, and as Mrs. Prince, in particular, wondered how her husband could be so careless of the future with a growing family, we fancy that the pity of each lady for the other's destitution, was to some extent misplaced.

A year had passed. Opening his morning paper Mr. Prince gave an expression of pain. The sudden death of his friend Simpson was recorded. His wife's eyes suffused with tears, as she looked round upon her family group, and thought that the bolt might have fallen upon their own happy household—that, indeed, the day must come when the entrance of death would break their circle of domestic peace.

Little was said at breakfast. During the long forenoon Mrs. Prince thought of the widow and children, their helpless and almost destitute condition. It was hours before she remembered the Life Assurance at all; and though at first the memory came with a sort of protest, she reasoned herself into the admission that it was certainly fortunate, under the circumstances. Then she mentally corrected fortunate to Providential; and, while she mused, her husband came in.

She was the first to speak of their deceased friend's family, and to ask respecting the policy. Mr. Simpson's foresight had secured his family from abject poverty; and though of course nothing had as yet been said to the widow, the hearts of those who cared for her were relieved when they found that he whom she loved had proved himself thoughtful, far-seeing and considerate. His praise was on all their lips, and his own personal friends found, in this act of his life, a justification of their good opinion.

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Prince, that evening to her husband, in their hour of domestic quiet, "perhaps I was wrong in objecting to your taking out a policy."

"Perhaps you were, my dear."

And then there was silence for some time. Oh, Harry Prince, how could you tease your wife so? She said no more. What could she say?

"Do you really think Life Assurance wrong?" he asked at length.

"Not quite—perhaps—but then—it seems dreadful."

"So is death," he answered, "and much more so. And it is sinful not to make provisions for those you love while you can."

"If you wish to take out a policy, for your own conscience and comfort, I will not object," she said at length.

"I did so—a year ago," he answered.

"Why, Harry! You artful wretch."

She put her arms round his neck, and her face very near to his. But I don't think she bit him.

So he had managed her. Just how she is managing him, by laying by a fund, the interests of which shall pay his annual premium. She thinks he does not know what he is doing. But men with managing wives of the right sort, find them out, and countermine. Harry is trying what he can do, toward that same fund, and when he discovers that their joint savings will make the necessary sum, he will match her management with his own. May I be there to hear them when the double plot is discovered.

NOTES BY MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain, in his last letter to the *Alta California* describes the International Boat Race at Springfield, reports an interview with John Allen and gives some account of his travels. Of the scenery while waiting on the banks of the lake for the return of the boats, he says: "But the next twenty minutes hung heavily on my hands. There was nothing in the world to look at but five hundred umbrellas and occasionally a fleeting glimpse of the water—and even umbrellas lose their interest in the long run, I find. There is nothing exciting about umbrellas—nothing thrilling. One's pulse beats just as calm in the presence of umbrellas as if they were not there. And they don't really amount to anything for scenery, being monotonous when there are so many."

Mr. Twain thinks John Allen a "jost ram," and adds: "Let us be consistent, if we are nothing else, and surely there is little of the 'sheep' in John Allen, lost or otherwise. Tom my Hadden evidently has Mark Twain's sympathy: "Another person, hungry for fame and jealous of John Allen's brilliant fortune, advertised in ill-tempered language that in the matter of awful and deliberate wickedness, the boosted John Allen was an innocent lamb to *him*, and proceeded to prove it by a series of evidences, either one of which ought to be sufficient to damn him without even a glance at the others. This man was naturally incensed at the injustice that had been done him, and outraged by the spectacle of another man wearing laurels to which he himself was alone entitled, as the guerdon of long lifetime earnestly and unselfishly devoted to the commission of peculiarly revolting crimes. To such a mind, the reflection that after all his life had been a failure, could not be other than agonizing. He invited attention to his case—insisted on throwing his doors open to prayer—flaunted his superior sins before the public, and went on rulling at the feeble imposter, John Allen."

About this time the Wickedest Man himself arrived—a tall, plain boxy fellow, with a good-natured look in his eye, a Water-st. air all about him, and a touch of Irish in his face. He stood in the door and a crowd of vagabonds on the sidewalk gaped and stared at him in stupid admiration. He said:

I thanked him for the compliment and said I wasn't notorious enough to have become an object for people to stare at.

"No—but if that's so, you're luckly. They stare at me till I want to knock their heads off. Why, they come here and march right in and ask me—well you stand off there and I'll show you how they do. There, now that's about right."

Then the speaker stepped into the street and returned with his hat in his hand, and walked up gingerly and said:

"Are you the wickedest man in New York?"

"Yes."

"John Allen?"

"Yes,"

"You?"

"Yes."

"Good God!"

And then they walk around me, this way, and then aside around t'other way, and examine the back of my head, and stoop down and feel my legs. And then they go off mumbling to themselves, half they can't possibly understand it anyhow. Now you know that bothered me like sin, at first, but it don't now. I've learned a trick. When they ask me questions I ask them another. I'm like the Irishman. The priest met him one day and says:

"How's this Paddy, that you've not been to the church of late?"

"Be me sowl, secin it's yer reverence, I can't answer yo—but if it were the Protestant blaggard over beyant, I could do it."

"Very well then, Paddy," said the priest, walking away a bit; "now I am coming toward ye a representitive of the Protestant minister, and so ye can answer me. Paddy how is it ye have not been to the church lately.

"Moind your own business, and get out of this, ye——d ould Protestant limb of the devil."

Of the Sherman House at Chicago he says:—"They gave me a room there, away up I do not know exactly how high, but water boils up there at 468°. I went up in a dumb waiter which was attached to a balloon. It was not a suitable place for a bedchamber, but it was a promising altitude for an observatory. The furniture consisted of a table, a camp-stool, a washbowl, a German Dictionary, and a patent medicine almanac for 1842. I do not know whether there was a bed or not—I didn't notice. However I was glad I got that room, for I stayed there an hour an took notes of an instructive conversation which was going on in an adjoining apartment. I overheard the following legend:

No, she wouldn't marry me. You were misinformed. It was broken off, and in the saddest way. I was not in the least to blame, upon my word and honor, though neither the girl nor her father, the deacon, ever believed me, or ever forgave me. It was during the big election canvass when Lincoln ran the first time. Two-thirds of the deacon's honest soul were in religion, and the other third was in politics—Lincoln man. I never was a scoffer at religion in my life, but he half believed I was. Well, there was to be a political pow-wow in the village church where he lived, on a Thursday night, and he was to preside. I never thought anything about the matter, but Williams hailed me one afternoon, offered me a seat in his buggy, and away we started. It was Wednesday—curse the almanac—but we never thought of it. Going into town some devilish instinct put it into my head that it would help my case along if I marched into church with a rail on my shoulder, seeing that the deacon and the girl would both be there. So I got a rail and we came into town shouting and making a grand to-do generally. As we went by the church windows I caught a glimpse of her bonnet and plenty of other bonnets, and I was happy. I shouldered my rail and marched in. The hopeful of men and women were all quiet, and the old deacon was standing up in the altar saying something. Splendid! I went a booming up the aisle with my rail, swinging my hat and whooping:

"Hoo-ray for Old Abe—hoo-ray for the Illinois rail-splitter!"

But never a yelp out of that audience. I quit, right in my tracks. The deacon said:

"Sir, we were engaged in addressing the Throne of Grace. This unseemly exhibition is ill-fitted to the solemnities of a prayer-meeting!"

I never felt so sick in my life. John, I never felt so much like taking a walk. And don't you know as I stood up there before that congregation, I'd have given a million dollars for somebody to take that rail out for me. But no, I had to sneak out with it myself. I threw it down and went up to where there was a board fence and practiced plumbing back-wards and forward through a knot-hole for as much as an hour. But my goose was cooked, you know. It was all up between me and that family.

And so ended the legend. Perhaps I had no right to listen to it, but I did anyhow.

I've visited the tomb of Washington, in Chicago, and also the birth-places of Homer and Michael Angelo, and then adjourned to Cleveland, a stirring, enterprising young city, of 100,000 inhabitants. Did you know that they claim 300,000 for Chicago? Cleveland contains one of the finest streets in America—Euclid-ave.—Euclid is buried at one end of it—the old original Euclid that invented the algebra, misfortune overtake him! He is devoted to dwelling houses entirely, and it costs you $100,000 to "come in." Therefore none of your poor white trash can live in that street.—You have to be rendolent of that odor of sanctity which comes with cash. The dwellings are very large, are often pretty pretentious in the matter of architecture, and the grassy and flowery yards they stand in are sometimes marvelous—being from 100 to 300 feet front and 900 feet deep! I've stood on the avenue and another front on Lake Erie.

I had a very good time visiting. In another city I fell out of a wagon backward, and broke my neck in two places. Another time I fell in the river, and when I was coming up the bank I got kicked by a horse. Altogether I had a splendid time. I have to lecture a great deal in the west this winter, and I expect to have some more fun.

[From the Sanfrancisco Bulletin.]

The Pacific Railroads and the Silver Veins.

Enough is known of the White Pine silver deposits to warrant the belief that they will soon rival the Comstock lode in productiveness, if they do not surpass it in relative profit. A correspondent of the Bulletin, who is a very well informed and cool-headed man, predicts that the yield from the new district will not be less than $5,000,000 for the first year, while others count on a yield as high as $8,000,000 for the same period. Although the instances as great personal success will be exceptional and comparatively rare, as they always are in the case of rich mineral discoveries, large settlements must be created in the White Pine District, and the adjacent region, southward to Parhranagat and the Colorado, must be the scene of such wide exploration and rapid development as followed the Comstock discovery in Northwestern Nevada.

The whole country in Southwestern Nevada abounds in mineral lodes. [illegible] the Pahranagat District, of [illegible] extensive and extensive. With the settlement of this great region during the next two years, will come the necessity and inducement for railroads connecting with the Pacific Trunk Line. A railroad was projected some months since to run from Reese River via Austin to Callville, at the head of navigation on the Colorado, thence to some point on the route of the Kansas and New Mexico, or Southern Pacific road. The line would pass through the region now beginning to attract attention.

That railroad will be built at a comparatively early day from some point on the Central Pacific in Eastern Nevada, through the White Pine and Pahranagat country, and ultimately to the Colorado and Arizona, may be reckoned a certainty.—The topography of the region is as favorable to railroad building as that between the Truckee river and Salt Lake—a succession of table lands between ridges of hills, the latter lying paralel with rather than across the route that the road would pursue. Such a road as we have indicated would also have connections with the thrifty agricultural settlements of Utah, which also desire an outlet to the Colorado, and many covet a market in the mining districts of southeastern Nevada.

The discovery of the White Pine deposits may thus be regarded as an opportune circumstance, and as another evidence of the wonderful part which mining discovery and industry are playing in the settlement and development of those vast regions in the western part of the Republic which would else have remained unexplored and useless for many years, a bar to civilization and a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific. These central regions are now certain to be traversed by several feeders to the Pacific Railroad. Not only through Western and Southeastern Nevada and Southern Utah will these be built, but through Northern Nevada to Owyhee, Oregon and Idaho. Indeed, the Union Pacific Company has already a party in the field reconnoitering for a railroad to Idaho, while the Central Pacific Company have projected a branch from Eastern Nevada to the Columbia River.

Flirting.

Often women flirt as much to annoy other women as to attract men or to amuse themselves. If a wife has crossed swords with a friend, and the husband is in any way available, let her look out for retaliation. The woman she has offended will take her revenge by flirting more or less openly with her husband, all the while loading the enemy with flattery, if she is afraid of her, or snubbing her without much disguise if she feels herself the stronger. The wife cannot help herself unless things go too far for public patience. A jealous woman without proof is the butt of her society, and brings the whole world of women like a nest of wasps about her ears. If she is wise she will ignore what she cannot laugh at; if sensitive she will fret; if vindictive, she will repay. Nine times out of ten she does the last, and, may be, with interest; and so goes on the duel, though all the time the fighters appears to be the most intimate friends, and on the best possible terms together.

AN HEIRESS.—A woman, who resides in Cynthiana county, Ky., has proved herself to be one of the heirs of the Harcourt estate, now in the vaults of the Bank of England. The estate amounts to upwards of forty thousand pounds—almost if not quite a quarter of a million in American greenbacks. Some fifty or sixty years since, two of the Harcourt brothers emigrated from England to this country, and the lucky woman is a descendant of one of them.

THE GAMBLER'S FATE.
Years ago [illegible] I
[illegible] down the Mississippi in one of those old-fashioned steamboats. It was the Dove, Master. In one of the
apartments was a table for gaming
purposes. Here night and day the
passeng

The Beaver Argus

J. W. & D. Agnew, Publishers and Proprietors.

Beaver, Pa., January 20, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

IN REVIEWING last week to Senator Taylor's resolution, in the body of which he is a member, to fix the meeting of the Senate at from 11 A. M., to 1 P. M., the types in one place made us say that three hours now constituted a Senatorial day's labor. Of course we meant *two* hours.

THE remains of Hon. D. A. Finney a Representative in Congress from the Meadville district, in this State, and who died a few months ago in Europe, were brought to this country a short time ago, and on Saturday deposited in a vault in Philadelphia.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ was specially ed by the Republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature last week, to represent that State in the United States Senate in place of Mr. Henderson whose term will soon expire.

Gen. Schurz is one of the ablest men in the country, and this recognition of his worth by the Missouri Republicans will no doubt be highly appreciated by the Radical element of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT authorizes the *Tribune* to say that the articles written by an occasional correspondent of the *World*, purporting to relate conversations, or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, are utterly without foundation. No human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations with him as those reported. General Grant would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question, if they simply affected himself, but as they are evidently published with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of them his political or personal friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he thinks it best to deviate in this instance from his usual course, and pronounce the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate, and impertinent in an extraordinary degree.—*N. Y. Tribune, January 14.*

A BITTER contest is now being waged in New York for the U. S. Senatorship of that State. The principal contestants are Governor Fenton and Mr. Morgan, the present Senator. Mr. Morgan's opponents have recently charged that while chief executive of New York in 1862, he did not support the General Government heartily in its drafting necessities, and also that the lamented General Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for Governor in that year, was defeated on account of the apathy of Morgan and his personal friends. Ex-Secretary Stanton, in a letter to a prominent New York politician last week denies both of these charges, and says that Morgan did all he possibly could as a Governor to suppress the rebellion, and that General Wadsworth acknowledged to him, (Stanton) that he had no warmer friend anywhere than Gov. Morgan while a candidate for the office of Governor of New York.

Fenton has received the nomination, the vote in caucus standing 52 for Fenton and 40 for Morgan.

TWO OR THREE days after the Legislature of the State met, Mr. Connell, a Republican Senator from Philadelphia, offered the following resolution in his branch of the Legislature, where it was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to furnish one copy of *Purdon's Digest* with the appendix, bound in one volume, one copy *Zeigler's Legislative Manual*, and also one copy of *Bettel's Digest of titles of Corporations* chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, between the years 1700 and 1866 inclusive, to each member of the Senate, and to the Clerk, and also one copy of *Purdon's Digest* for the use of the reporters.

The same resolution was, at about the same time, offered in the House by Mr. Josephs, a Democratic member from Clearfield county, where it was so kindly dealt with as in the Senate. The tax-payers of Pennsylvania are thus fleeced of $2,000 or $3,000 more, in order to fill the private libraries of the delegated guardians of the people's money. Now let them vote themselves an overcoat each. That would be a fitting continuation of the career of extravagance which they have thus far pursued.

FROM present indications at Harrisburg it seems to us that the people will have something of a settlement to make with their representatives in the State Legislature after their return home. The folding and pasting job is one of the most palpable cases of official disregard of the public interests that we have ever witnessed, and we are glad to see that at least four-fifths of the Republican papers throughout the whole State are entering solemn protests against the action of their members on that question.

But derelict as the representatives of the people were in not accepting the proposition of Messrs Rauch and Cochran to do the folding and pasting for $7,000, when it last winter cost near $60,000, the House has, it appears, given us another sample of economy which looms up side by side with the folding and pasting outrage above referred to. That body, last spring, before the Legislature adjourned, passed a resolution dispensing with the services of nearly one half of its subordinate officers. The people everywhere hailed, this as a move in the right direction, and the Republican members were no little extolled for their efforts, in this particular, in behalf of the tax-paying people. But on Tuesday of last week the back-track was taken, and the hopes of the Republicans of the State dashed to the ground by their Representatives in the present House resolving to appoint a "hanger-on" for every place made vacant by last spring's resolution. By this action of the House there will be sixty-one subordinate officers of the lower branch of the Legislature, or one for every Republican member of that body. This is manifestly very pleasing to the attachees, and probably highly satisfactory to the members themselves, but we opine the people—the sturdy tax-payers of the State, have their own views of the subject now, and will make these known in an unmistakable manner before another year rolls around.

WITH BUT few excep Republican papers of Pennsylvania have for the past two or three weeks been uttering no uncertain sound on the extravagant propensities of the present Legislature. The members undertook to close their ears to these protests for a while, but the news from Harrisburg on last Saturday, goes to show that they have heard the thunder from the rural districts, in spite of their efforts not to listen, and that strong symptoms are shown of a disposition to take the back track. On that day, the Senate's committee on retrenchment and reform, reported negatively the House resolution adding a new batch of pasters and folders to that branch. This is well, as far as it goes; and better still, if in full Senate the action of its committee is sustained.

Now, let the Legislature, without unnecessary delay, revoke its present purpose to buy a copy of Purdon's Digest for each of its members, and let the Rauch and Cochran proposition, to do the posting and folding for $7,000, which last year cost $55,000 or $60,000, be brought forward again for a fair and square vote in both Houses. The people desire to know exactly who will and who will not vote to save their money. When they ascertain this, they will be at no loss to know who to send and who not to send to the Legislature of 1870. A large number of the Republican members of the present Legislature have, thus far, done nearly all they could to induce the people to repudiate the Republican party of this State this year, and its only safety, in our opinion, now lies in the Republicans repudiating these members themselves, unless they speedily take the back track, and learn to do right. It is high time that the representatives of the people should be taught that they are sent to Harrisburg to guard the public interests, and that they are not expected to begin at once, and by a free expenditure of the people's money, to make some "fine points" in order to get themselves elected for the next term.

Surveyor General's Report.

Surveyor General Campbell's report discloses a little channel of revenue to the Commonwealth of which few persons know anything, or even suspect, viz: fees for surveys and examinations, accruing liens and purchase moneys on public land. We present the items for the year ending December 1, 1868:

Purchase money	$18,226 98	
War stand pat'nt fees	$6,857 00	
Contraction fees	90 94	
Copying fees	2,045 40	
		8,985 44
Total,		$27,232 42

That portion of the report which will attract the most general attention will be the paragraph relating to the State Agricultural College, to organize and efficiently establish which a vigorous movement is now being made. Mr. Campbell, in a few words, sketches the present financial condition of this institution:

Since my last annual report the following sums, being the one-tenth part of the proceeds of the money realised from the sale of Agricultural College land scrip, and the interest and premium on investments from the same source, have been, by order of the Board of Commissioners, paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, under the provisions of the act of 10th of February, viz:

under the second section of said act:

February 12, 1868—For the purchase of a farm in Chester Co.	$17,750 00
April 23, 1868—For purchase of a farm near the Agricultural College in Centre County,	8,000 00
April 23, 1868—For purchase of farm in western part of State	18,136 50
	$43,886 50

Interest and premium paid during the year:

January 3, 1868—Interest on $126,000 United States five-twenty bonds,	$3,780 00
January 3, 1868—Premium on above at 33 per cent,	1,247 40
February 7, 1868—Interest on $253,500 Penn'a. State bonds,	7,605 00
July 6, 1868—Interest on $126,000 U. S. five-twenty bonds,	3,780 00
July 6, 1868—Premium on above at 40 per cent. (less commission for sale,)	1,505 38
August 19, 1868—Interest on $253,500 Penn'a. State bonds	7,605 00
	25,642 78
Total disbursed to the Agricultural College of Penn'a.	$69,529 28

As the entire amount of scrip donated to the State by the act of Congress of July 24, 1862, has been sold, and the proceeds invested as required by law, nothing remains for the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor and the Auditor and Surveyor Generals to do, but to pay the interest in the manner directed by the third section of the act of 10th February, 1867, to the Agricultural College.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

The Republicans of the New York Legislature nominate Ex-Gov. Fenton for the Senatorial seat which Mr. Morgan holds until March next. The vote in caucus, 52 to 40—was a decisive one against the re-nomination of Senator Morgan, who may thank his gratuitous opposition to the aspirations of his competitor in the National Convention at Chicago, for this defeat of his ambitious very strong claims upon a re-election. Of Carl Schurz, it is declared by his opponents in Missouri that he has not been nine years a voter, as constitutionally requisite for a seat in the Senate. But this is altogether false; he took his "final papers" in Wisconsin in 1857.

Our own Legislature will elect Hon. John Scott, to-morrow, to succeed Mr. Buckalew. Schurz in Missouri, Ramsey in Minnesota, and Fenton in New York, will also go through without difficulty. And we see no reason to doubt the election of Cameron, the Republican choice of Indiana, although a strong push is in progress, in dissected but limited quarters, to defeat him. The Maine Republicans are so evenly balanced between Hamlin and Morrill as to render a long contest likely, but its results will probably favor the former.

There are some of our readers who did not act with the Republican party, and are weary of hearing from all quarters so much of late touching the election of Republican Senators. It will gratify them to learn that the opposition also are permitted sometimes to choose a Senator, as they will to-morrow in New Jersey. Let it further console them to know that a prominent Democrat, like Mr. Stockton, is to be the successor of the Republican Frelinghuysen. Here is a crumb of solid comfort for the other side.—*Penn. Gaz., Jan. 13.*

GEN. GRANT and lady dined with Mr. Seward on Saturday evening. On the same night Farragut, Gen. Thomas and Hancock and others dined with the President.

A WASHINGTON special says the President will soon grant a pardon to Dr. Mudd.

Defeat of Congress.

The panic in which the election to the United States Senate of Hon. John Scott has brought about, as well as the almost universal and gratifying assent to the result in the face of fears of bargain and sale, and prostitution of the honor of the State which was in some quarters predicted, presents a phase in our politics which is perhaps unprecedented. While numbers of the Republican newspapers of the State early leaped into the contest, lashed themselves into a storm, and declared for their particular favorites, this journal in accordance with its views of the mission of the press, with other exceptions in the Commonwealth, advocated the selection of no one of the many candidates, connived at no cliques, and denounced all rings in which the interest of place-hunters were to be subserved, irrespective of the known wishes of the people. We simply, as independent journalists, desirous to serve the people as against the politicians, and solicitous of the fair fame of the State, which had so often in the past been tarnished by bribery of representatives, laid down what seemed to be the true standard to be reached in the selection of a senator. While therefore, it was seen that certain men were early pushed forward as favorites, and as speedily dropped as their prospects waned, we continued to insist that rigid honesty should govern the election, and that a true radical, an able statesman and an orator should be selected. Such has been the result in the election of Mr. Scott. He was not the favorite of place-seekers, of men who go about with the destiny of counties in their porte-monies, seeking a bargain, and assuming to act *pro bono publico*. He is a pure man, and accepts the position with all its benefits and influence, with untrammelled hands. He owes his election to none of those satellites that bask in the sunshine of gaudy power, and make our Legislature a placer, where annually they are accustomed to delve for wealth, wash for office, or bore for favors. His election, so unexpected by this class of men, reflects the highest honor on the Legislature, and really seems to have been brought about by one of those occasionally unaccountable flood-tides that seize political bodies and hurry them on often unwillingly to acts of great justice. His elevation was, we are assured, a simple tribute to integrity, the highest intelligence and manliest ability, and when it was found that the tide was setting in favor of the successful candidate, we are told that the stampede, by the politicians who love the "dear people" so much, was frightful, and it is doubtful who was in first at the race, to assure him that they had always been his friend and that they had from the beginning been "Scott men."

We hope, now that the interests of the people have been so well consulted, that the Legislature will do itself the additional honor by an economical expenditure of public funds, that it will speedily do the work before it and then adjourn.—*Wash. Reporter.*

These are brave words of the *Reporter*, and we thank it for giving utterance to them. We wonder if anybody about the "Radical" office can tell who the *Reporter* is daguerreotyping when it says "He was not the favorite of place-seekers, of men who go about with the destiny of counties in their porte-monies seeking a bargain, and assuming to act *pro bono publico?*"

Washington Topics and Gossip.

WHAT WILL GRANT DO?

"What is General Grant going to do?" and "who are to be called to his Cabinet?" are the two great questions at present perplexing and puzzling Congressmen and politicians. General Grant has been approached again and again to confer to discern the particular man on whom his eye is placed for this position or that. In the course of conversation yesterday with two members of the House, he said: "So far as the Cabinet and my views of public men and things in general are concerned, you had better consult the columns of the New York *World*." General Grant replied:—"There has been a great deal of speculation and surmises as to the probable appointments which I shall make. But Senator Pomeroy hit the mark closer than any one else when he related the story that Mr. Lincoln used to tell about his Cabinet experience: 'If I had to form my Cabinet again, I should see that I had more than one voice in it.'" General Grant then said that the story, attributed to Mr Lincoln, reminded him of another story which President Taylor used to tell about his Cabinet: "A man came to me," said Taylor, "and asked me for an appointment. I told him that I should consider it, and if possible comply with his request, asking him to call again in a few days. He came to me and I had to tell him that I could do nothing for him, that I had submitted it to my Cabinet, and they outvoted me." These are the only positive indications that General Grant has yet given in reference to the formation of his Cabinet. If they indicate anything, it is that he will be President *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Some members of Congress are beginning to see it in this light.

NOTHING KNOWN.

It is the universal remark that no one can remember a similar time in the history of incoming administrations, when the commencement of its official functions was so near, and yet so little known concerning the *personnel* of the new Government. General Grant is proving to be "a remarkable receptacle of information," said a prominent officer the other day; "he drinks it all in, but vouchsafes never a word in reply to indicate the decision of his mind." "Yet," continued the same person, who has had much conversation with General Grant, "I have no doubt but that he has his decision generally made up, and the men for the Cabinet fixed upon, subject to such changes as new information and maturer consideration may suggest." The source of this utterance is such as to give it much weight, but as I cannot reveal it, your readers will have to take my word for it. General Grant does not discuss names for the Cabinet with his callers. With those who have a right to talk on the subject, he discusses principles and ideas which should govern the selection of the men. He has said, I believe, that in selecting a Cabinet he would be governed by the same consideration which governed him in selecting his staff and his Generals, to-wit: Their entire fitness for the work they had to perform.

Rebel Barbarity.

The more malignant rebels in Richmond are said to have expressed their joy quite openly at the death of John Minor Botts. We trust, however, that the Richmond *Journal* exaggerates when it says:

"We are pleased to see that the morning papers do not, in their notices of Mr. Botts, re-echo the indecent and gloating remarks of many of their friends and supporters on the street, who were so much disgusted at the idea of any Virginian not being able to rejoice with them over the death of a man whose only sin, in their eyes, was his devotion to his country. The hyena spirit was fully abroad yesterday, and it was only necessary for us to take a rumble up and down Main street, to hear the most indecent remarks passed by those who are now seeking the removal of their disabilities in Congress. It reminds one somewhat of the joy with which the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was received, only it was more open, because there was less fear of public vengeance."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Bailey, of Harrisburg.

On motion of Mr. Connell, the reading of Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication, which on motion of Mr. White, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1869.

To the Speaker and members of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

The monument erected at Harrisburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the "Soldiers of Pennsylvania who lost their lives in the war with Mexico," will be dedicated on Wednesday, May 26th 1869.

You are respectfully invited to join in the dedicatory ceremonies.

Please report by letter to Gen. E. C. Williams, at Harrisburg, who will have proper arrangements made for your reception.

JOHN W. GEARY,
E. C. WILLIAMS,
JOHN BRADY,
RICH. COULTER,
D. B. M'CREARY. } Commis'rs.

The Speaker also laid before the Senate the annual report of the State Librarian. Laid on the table.

NOMINATIONS FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Mr. White. Mr Speaker, I understand that we meet in convention at half-past eleven o'clock to-day for the purpose of drawing a contested election committee. In looking at the law we passed two years ago, in 1867, providing for the election of United States Senator, I observe that it is necessary for each House to make the nominations and transmit them from one to the other at least two days previous to such election. Lest some accident might occur by which we should adjourn to-morrow or possibly to-day, I move that the morning orders be suspended, and that we proceed now to the nomination of persons for United States Senator.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. White. I now move that we proceed to the nomination of candidates to be voted for on next Tuesday for United States Senator.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Connell. I nominate the Hon. John Scott.

M. Jackson. I nominate the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

Mr. Searight. I nominate Samuel Evans.

Mr. White. I nominate the Hon. Geo. Connell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell. I would reciprocate, only I have exhausted my right to nominate.

Mr. M'Intire. I nominate the Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. M'Candless. I nominate the Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Searight. Mr. Speaker, I move that the nominations close.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1869.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. and was called to order by the Speaker

The session was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Hong moved that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. Kase objected, and the Clerk concluded the reading.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

"IN THE SENATE, Jan. 14, 1869.

Ordered to make nominations for the office of United States Senator, to be voted for on Tuesday next, the 19th inst:

Whereupon,

Mr. Connell nominated John Scott, of Allingdon county.

Mr Jackson nominated Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county.

Mr Searight nominated Samuel Evans, of Fayette county.

Mr White nominated Geoge Connell, of Philadelphia.

Mr M'Intire nominated William A. Wallace, of Clearfield county.

Mr M'Candless nominated James Campbell, of Philadelphia."

Mr Brown (Huntingdon). I move that the clerks now call the roll—the members to respond with their choice for Senator and teller.

The Speaker. The Chair would suggest that there is a special order for drawing a committee at half-past eleven o'clock.

Mr Brown (Huntingdon). My object is this: The act of Assembly requires the appointment of one person as teller. More than one person has been nominated. In my judgement each house ought to appoint a teller, and make as many nominations for Senator as they see proper. Several persons, I understand, have been nominated.

The Speaker. A teller has been appointed.

Mr. Brown (Huntingdon). Then I withdraw my motion.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

Zion Church, corner of Madison-ave. and Thirty-eighth-st., was crowded last night to witness the nuptials Mr. Fry to Miss Degarmo, daughter of W. Brooks Degarmo of Twenty-third-st. The church was brilliantly illuminated, and over the chancel was suspended a star, three feet eight inches from point to point, having a cross in the center, and from which 400 gas-jets burst forth. About midway down the middle aisle a silver arch, surmounted by a cross, was erected, which separated the invited from the uninvited guests, and under which the bridal cortege passed. The star and arch were the workmanship of Mr. A. W. Fraser, sexton of the church, and are kept for similar occasions. At 7½ o'clock, Dr. Cutler, organist of the church, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Robjohn, entered the organ loft, and commenced playing Mozart's Overture to the Magic Flute, arranged as a duet, which consumed the time until the bridal party entered the church and reached the chancel, which was at 8 o'clock. Five hundred invitations had been issued, but more than double that number were present, so that the church was completely crowded. Four ushers, dressed in the usual elaborate style, acted as masters of ceremonies, and preceded the bridal cortege as they marched from the front door to the chancel, the two bridesmaids—one of whom was a sister to the bride—with their attendant grooms, following, and after them, the happy couple. The bride, was dressed in white satin, made with a long trail, her veil sweeping over the rich fabric until it reached the floor. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms, thickly studded with diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in white tulle, with sweeping trails, wore wreaths, and each carried a large bouquet, trimmed with silk fringe. Their dresses were trimmed with white satin ribbon. As they approached the chancel Bishop Southgate made his appearance, and the beautiful ceremony of the Episcopal Church soon completed the ceremonies. Mr. Robjohn then played No. 5 of Bargell's eight pieces, and the audience dispersed. The church was beautifully ornamented for the occasion by Mr. Frazer, and presented a very handsome appearance. As the party left the church the bride dropped her wedding-ring, which was a valuable diamond one, but it was afterward found and restored by an officer of the precinct.—*N. Y. Tribune, January 14.*

Standing Committees of the House.

The following are the Standing committees of the House of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

SENATE.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Ernest, Brown, (Mercer,) Coleman, Jackson.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. White, Struble, Wallace, Olmsted, Burnett.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Fisher, Strutsman, M'Candless, Davis, Osterhout.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Stinson, White, Taylor, McIntire and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Brown, (Northampton,) McIntire and Duncan.

Corporations—Messrs. Graham, Taylor, Hensey, Osterhout and Miller.

On Banks—Messrs. Osterhout, Lowry, Hensey, Randall and Brown (Northampton).

Canals and Inland Navigations—Messrs. Robison, Kerr, Beck, Linderman and Duncan.

Railroads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Randall, Ernett, Connell.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Billingfelt, Ernett, Davis, White, Miller.

Education—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer,) Graham, Olmsted, Miller, Searight.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Stutzman, Billingfelt, Robison, Brown, (Northampton,) Turner.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Taylor, Fisher, McCandless, Davis, Robison.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Robison, Taylor, Turner, Negle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Kerr, Taylor, Graham, Parnett, Linderman.

Private Claims—Hensey, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Beck, McIntyre.

Public Printing—Messrs. Ernett, Henszey, Robison, Turner, Searight.

New Counties—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer,) Kerr, Lowry, Searight, Beck.

Mr. Connell presented a memorial of the State Medical Society for power to appoint a State Inspector of drugs.

HOUSE.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Wilson, Hunter, Davis, (Philadelphia), Nicholson, Foy, Painter, Webb, Holgate, Ames, Herr, Jackson, Jones, Strang, Stokes, McCullough, Hoffman, Weller, Playford, Robison, (Mercer,) Morgan, Cornman.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. Strang Hunter, Playford, Herr, Longenecker, Cornman, Clark, (Warren), Niles, McCoullough, Burrit, Beans, Brown (Huntington), McMiller.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Herr, Mullin, Nice, Webb, Vankirk, O'Neill, Ben. Hopkins, Brown, (Clarion) Davis, (Philadelphia) Stout.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Stokes, Stuart, Brobst, Hong, Leedoms, Dally, Foy, Hoffman, Rogers, Wilson, Miller, Scott, Adalre, Beans.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Phillips, Foy, Nicholson, Strang, Stranahan, Hellman, Myers, Niles, Hunter, Brown, (Huntington,) Fogel, Hottenstein, Miller, Scott.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, (Phila.) Herr, Burritt, Holgate, Weller, Subers, Kleckner, Foy, Josephs, Hunter, Ames, Morgan, Nice, Harrold, Hoffman, Martin, Taylor, Robb, Jones, McCullough, Mullin.

Education—Messrs. Nicholson, Beatty, Phillips, Chamberlain, Buffington, Peters, Stephens, Taylor, Brown, (Huntington,) Hamilton, McCullough, Nelson, Dill, Porter, (Cainbria,) O'Neill.

Corporations—Messrs. Westlake, Robb, Hong, Kleckner, Kerr, Burritt, Hoffman, Robinson (Blair), Subers, Painter, Mallet, Jackson, Hervey, Nice, Rex, Humphreys, Church, McClintock, Adalre.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Kerr, Eschbach, Edwards, Walker, Creiss, Nicholson, Hottenstein, McKinistry.

Military—Messrs. Jackson, Morgan, Martin, Duncan, Hervey, Longnecker, Burritt, Hopkins, Stout, Beatty, Church, Shively, Hursh, Scott, McKinstry.

Divorces—Messrs. Webb, Brown, (Huntingdon), Playford, Duncan, Taylor, Witham, Robinson (Mercer) Gatchell, Shively, Harrold, Myers, Josephs, Vankirk, Kase, Boges.

Claims—Messrs. Burritt, Vankirk, McMiller, Kleckner, Humphreys, Brobst, Leedom, Herrold, Nelson, Duncan, Peters, Place, Westlake, Sunmy, Davis (McKean).

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Subers, Kleckner, Josephs, Wilson, Painter, Dailey, Stoker, Hervey, McGinnis, Holgate, Cloud, Hong, Nice, Myers, Rogers.

Banks—Messrs. Leedom, Meyers, Brown (Clarion,) Davis, (Phila.) Hervey, Porter, (York,) Buffington, Longnecker, Dill, Cloud, Fogel, Westlake, Taylor, Goundie, Breen.

Sale of a Slave Girl.

A writer in the *Gaiety* gives the following account of the sale of a slave girl at Charleston, South Carolina, twenty-five years ago. Passing through the crowd in the direction the driver had pointed, I found, seated behind a board partition that screened her from notice, a girl of some eighteen years, engaged in sewing. To say that she was beautiful would be faint praise. An octoroon, under whose transparent skin the veins radiated in lines of blue, and whose cheeks showed that tint which, in contrast with dark liquid eyes, make the race the most beautiful on earth; a slight figure, tapering hands and feet, a full developed neck and shoulders, over which jet black tresses fell in luxuriance—she was indeed tropical in her loveliness. She rose from her seat as I stepped within the screen and bade me good morning. There was no shrinking. A slight blush seemed to heighten the color of her cheeks, but it instantly disappeared, or was forgotten in the graceful good breeding of her manner.

In dress—the simple morning calico of that day—in air, bearing and self-reliance, as well as in tones of voice and powers of conversation, she was a gentlewoman. Indeed, she had been educated in the schools of the North, under the expectations of freedom and wealth, but the will of her father had been denied probate and her half-brother, in fact, though not named, held himself aloof from all recognition of relationship. She knew that she was to be sold, and had evidently made up her mind to her fate.

Many of the young bloods of both town and country had been drawn together by the advertisement, and by the knowledge of her history. Her apartment had been a general rendezvous during the day, and the city was full of rumors of her beauty. The auctioneer stated briefly the facts already narrated of the girl's history, and then sent for her to come out. The building was thronged with men. As she ascended the platform, assisted by the auctioneer, and walked toward the centre, a murmur of surprise, mingled, perhaps, with pity ran through the crowd. A chair was placed for her to sit by the side of the auctioneer, who at once commenced the sale. He gave no description. She needed none. As the bidding, beginning at a thousand dollars, advanced to three thousand and more, I watched her face. There were no tears, no affectation of grief, no shrinking from the public gaze, but her eyes turned from bidder to bidder, with an intensity of meaning clearer than words. The offers rose by hundreds to four, thousand one hundred dollars; and when the hammer fell, making her the property of her father's executor and friend, her servant "God be thanked," drew from more than one breast a hearty amen.

Is Wilkes Booth Alive?

The paragraph which we clip from the pages of the paper reflecting Robert Lincoln's having received his salvation from a railroad accident, when Robert was on his way from Chicago to Boston, as J. W. Booth, is not so wild as many suppose. If there be any truth in the statements of a resident of Stark county, as to the circumstances he has detailed to us, there can be no doubt of the existence of J. Wilkes Booth somewhere in our midst. We have great respect for our informant, and don't think he would willingly deceive us. If he has deceived us, he has also been deceived. There is a plausibility in the story, at any rate, which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

Our informant says: "I was standing on the platform at Alliance, waiting for the train that reaches there at about eleven o'clock in the morning, when my attention was attracted to a gentlemanly looking man, walking up and down the covered way. I had read the paragraph respecting Booth having rescued Robert Lincoln from death, and as I looked at the traveler felt certain he was J. Wilkes Booth. I had seen Booth play some years since, and knew the face again, even though he had grown older. I followed him a few times on the platform, always taking care to face the adventurer when he turned, and the more I saw of him, the more satisfied was I that Booth was on the platform at Alliance.

I felt that I must speak to him. Watching my chance, when our two selves only were at the extreme end of the platform, I said, "you are Booth." He looked at me half sad, astonished, and a little angry, and said, "you are mistaken, sir; my name is Brown."

"Brown or not," I replied, "you are Booth to me. It is no use to deny it. Have seen your play years ago; remember you perfectly well; you are Booth."

"Hush!" he said, "I am Booth."

"I was satisfied you were before I spoke to you."

"Do not betray me."

"I swear I will not, on condition that you tell me your history since you murdered Mr. Lincoln."

"I can not do so here—it will take too long."

"Which way are you traveling?"

"Going West."

"Get off at the first station, a little place. I know somewhere where we can stay; then you can tell."

"I cannot stay."

"If you do not, I will give the alarm."

"Hush. I accept."

I took a seat by the side of Booth, watched him closely, and when the train stopped, alighted. He followed, and soon we were seated in the house of a little further, who was asked if he could give us the use of a room a little time. He consented. Soon as the door was shut and properly fastened, Booth told me of his adventures. He was not in the barn when the firing took place. He had been of that party, but had left. He had wandered in Europe, but could not find any rest. He returned; had been to Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, and spent a thorough wandering life, overlasting by beset by horror at the thought of the crime he had committed.

"Then you are sorry you killed Lincoln."

"I cannot tell you the great sorrow I have felt."

"Does President Johnson know of your existence?"

"I believe he does."

"Does not his general amnesty include you?"

"I believe it does—at any rate I shall soon seek to take advantage of it; you will hear more in a very few weeks."

What Booth said more I must not tell. The publicity of his statement was made to depend on the terms of the general amnesty, but he was Booth.

The pale, pale face, haggard at times and I remembered how I had loved Lincoln; and how I loved his memory now; but for this Cain, this wanderer, whom the world generally believes dead, I had mercy. He was punished enough. At his request I keep the startling facts he disclosed, until it shall be known whether he is included in the general mercy.

Thus far we have given what our informant detailed to us. He is under promise to see Booth again, where he would not say; but this he does say, "talk no more about the justice of having paid for the body of Booth—Booth still lives; and if he is not included in the general amnesty, I can, in a short time, if I please to be false to him, deliver him to justice. If he is included in the general amnesty, I can make my fortune by traveling with him and showing him as one who truly repents of the great crime he committed, under the patronage and guidance of rebels who planned the murder."—*Canton Republican and Repository.*

Tenure-of-Office Repeal.

It is a serious error to assume, as some papers do, that all the Republicans who voted against the repeal of the Tenure-of Office act, did so from a lack of confidence in General Grant. Such an assumption does them great injustice, and General Grant himself will be among the last to attribute such motives to the votes of men like Garfield, Delano, Shellaberger, Pomeroy, Laflin, Ames, Jenckes, Pike and others. They do not belong to the faction commonly called extreme Radicals, and General Grant has no more faithful supporters than they. Most of the extreme men voted for the repeal. The negative vote was larger than it would have been had the bill come from the Committee in the regular way. Coming up as it did, many Republicans looked upon an affirmative vote as making too much haste to conciliate the coming power, and this coupled with the objection to putting such an important measure through under the whip of the previous questions, caused some of the ablest and most practical men in the House to vote in the negative. Probably no one thing did more to secure the passage of the bill yesterday than the positive statement by the highly respected Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. James F. Wilson, that the Committe had agreed to such bill, but that owing to the short session they would not be able to report it in regular order under the call of their Committee. The assumption that Mr. Sumner will head the opposition to the repeal in the Senate, is also unwarranted. He has made no public statement of his views on the subject, but in private conversation he has indicated that he will vote for the repeal.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Revival of Business in the South.

There seems to be every prospect for a revival of business interests in the Southern States. This is especially true of the seaboard States, and of the rich cotton and sugar regions. The opportunities for investing in land are excellent. The terrible depression of the past few years have, of course, thrown many thousands of acres into the market, under bankrupt act, and by the action of individual owners themselves. There is much freedom manifested to sell, both to Northern men and to the laboring population also. Judging by the official advertisements of land sales under bankruptcy orders in the Virginia papers, authorized to publish them, there are to-day at least five hundred thousand acres offered for sale in this way. Millions of acres of good land can be purchased now at small prices. Other interests are also arousing themselves. Planters find that with a smaller number of acres, and more thorough cultivation, they do better than was the case in the old slovenly style. Manufacturing enterprises are projected, and mining will be entered into vigorously in many sections where nothing of that sort has ever been done.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES,*
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
WHITE LEAD AND PAINTS, dry and in Oil, & Putty
Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR.

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Beaver and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

which I will sell

TO AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

Medical.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Carter's, $1. Clark's, $1.

The largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS and PUTTY. The cheapest outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this, call and see, and they will find it is so sure as fate.

J. MOORE.

jan1'68

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(Four squares from Ferry landing.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

Dry Goods.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, January 20, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 16th of January, 1868.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 10,	35 deg.	35 deg.	29deg
" 11,	32 deg.	36 deg.	35 deg
" 12,	32 deg.	35 deg.	30 deg
" 13,	21 deg.	33 deg.	23 deg
" 14,	29 deg.	41 deg.	33 deg
" 15,	36 deg.	44 deg.	34 deg
" 16,	30 deg.	35 deg.	24 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements in todays Argus:

The Wonder of the Age—King Frost.
Drugs & Groceries—H. S. Hibbard & Co.
Notice to Contractors—W. G. Wallace.
For Sale—C. B. Hurst or F. A. Fortune.
Executors Notice—N. McClinton.
Ferry Boat Notice—E. Barnes.
Flour, &c.—J. C. Hammond.
Petroleum Fluid—J. J. Palmer & Co.
Administrators Notice—Catharine Stetzel, J. R. Pendleton, F. M. Anderson.
For Sale—S. B. French.
Special Notice—Mrs. Moorhead.
Special Notice—Mrs. Moorhead.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus since the date of our last issue:

J. McCullough, North Sewickley,	2 00
S. J. McClure, New Galilee,	50
T. M. Anderson, Rochester,	2 00
John Morgan, Beaver,	2 00
D. M. Donahoo, Beaver,	50
D. Taylor, Blackhawk,	3 50
D. Powell, Knob,	2 00
A. Emrick, Baden,	2 00
Mrs. L. Scroggs, Iowa,	2 00
J. Shentz, Blackhawk,	2 00
J. M. Imbrie, New Galilee,	2 00
W. M. Wilson, Blackhawk,	2 00
Mrs. Thomas, New Brighton,	2 00
Dr. T. G. Boyd, Blackhawk,	2 00
John Weaver, Beaver,	2 00
J. S. Anderson, Rochester,	1 50
Joseph Newell, Enon,	2 00
S. C. Duff, East Palestine,	2 00
J. T. McMillen, Darlington,	2 00
J. T. Bruce, New Sheffield,	2 00
John White, New Sheffield,	6 00
C. K. Shannon, New Sheffield,	2 00
Rev. J. M. Shields, Beaver,	1 00
E. McFarland, Blackhawk;	2 00
Dr. McElwee, Frankfort,	1 00
R. N. Atkins, Beaver,	2 00
Dr. J. D. Jackson, Fullston,	2 00
Saml. Gibson, Brighton tp.	2 00

Thanks.—D. McCallister, Esq., connected with the publishing house of Hinton & Co., of Pittsburgh, has our thanks for several large Counting-house Calendars for the year 1869.

Horse Stolen.—A horse was stolen from the stable of a Mr. Leslie, in Bridgewater, on Tuesday night last.—No knowledge, as yet, as to the name or whereabouts of the thief.—[Local.

The Tribune Almanac.—The New York Tribune Association have placed us under obligations for a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1869. It is an invaluable document, and can be had of the publishers for 20 cents. Send and get one.

The County Auditors.—The Auditors of this county finished up their business last Friday and adjourned sine die. They have been in session almost two weeks, and we learn incidentally transacted a large amount of business.

Attorney General Brewster of Harrisburg, has placed us under obligations for an address delivered before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies of the College of New Jersey.

Adjutant General McCreery has also our thanks, for an early copy of his annual report.

A Harpist.—A strolling harpist of the Italian persuasion made the rounds of Beaver on last Thursday and Friday. Quite a number of little urchins invested a cent each in his "moosic." May his shadow never grow less, but it is to be hoped it will never be seen here again.

Painful Accident.—On last Wednesday morning Joseph Mitchell, Esq., an aged gentleman of this borough, slipped on the ice and fell heavily to the ground, dislocating his thigh joint and otherwise sustaining injuries. He is at present still suffering much pain, but is in a fair way for a speedy recovery.

Public Documents.—We are indebted to Hon. Thos. Nicholson, of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for quite a number of official reports, among which are the Adjutant General's report, the Surveyor General's report, the report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for instruction of the blind, the report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools.

Bank Directors Elected.—On Thursday of last week the National Bank of Beaver county, located at New Brighton, held their annual election for a board of Directors for the ensuing year. Nine were chosen. They are as follows: John Miner, James Duncan, Esq. Wilde, R. E. Hoops, Geo. S. Barker, John Stiles, M. Darragh, Robt. Eddie, and Milton Townsend.

Elliott's Spring Catalogue for 1869. This is a work of 48 pages, beautifully illustrated with a number of fine wood engravings of Fruit and Flowers, containing much valuable information, together with a fine descriptive list of plants and trees, vegetable and flower seeds. This work is now ready and will be mailed free to all who apply. Address Elliott Bros. & Burgess, No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brought to Jail.—Constable F. M. Anderson brought an unruly individual to jail on last Tuesday evening. His offence consisted, we believe, in making "night hideous with his noise."

On Wednesday morning he brought another man hither (we did not learn his name) and turned him over to Sheriff Littell for safe keeping. He had stolen a hatchet from some person in Bridgewater.

Advertising—How it Pays.—A gentleman of this place put a small advertisement in the Argus, a short time ago, in which he gave notice that he had just commenced the manufacture of an article in general use. Three days afterwards a reader of the Argus, living some ten or twelve miles distant, came to town, alluded to having seen the advertisement in the paper, and immediately made a $65 or $70 contract with the advertiser. This is but a solitary instance of the utility of printer's ink.

Special Police.—It afforded us pleasure last week to learn that our friend, F. M. Anderson, Esq., of Rochester (and, by the way, one of the most efficient constables in Western Pennsylvania) had secured the appointment of special police on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In connection with W. H. Scott, the detective of the same Road, the two will be on the lookout for rascals between Pittsburgh and Chicago. Their headquarters will be at Rochester, this county, for some time to come.

Dr. Lighthill's Advertisement. The attention of our readers is directed to the column advertisement of Dr. A. P. Lighthill which will be found in today's paper. Dr. L. is without an equal in the treatment of Catarrh affection of the throat and lungs, deafness, &c., and he has associated with him Dr. J. A. Reid, who makes a speciality of diseases arising from impure blood and affections of the skin, liver, kidneys and nervous system. Our Pittsburgh exchanges contain many favorable notices of the Doctor, and all sufferers are invited to address him at 296 Penh Street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Conference, M. E. Church, is to commence its session in New Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 17 instead of March 24, as heretofore announced. Bishop Ames presides.

Lost.—A lady's Pocket Book, containing four dollars and sixty cents, between Harvey's store and Mrs. Moorheads. The finder, by returning it, will confer a favor on Mrs. Moorhead, Bridgewater.

Medical.—Dr. Clark's numerous patients in this county will meet him at the "National Hotel" in Beaver, on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5th and 6th, '69. The Dr. treats Chronic Diseases only, and his highest recommendation in this county has been in curing many cases considered hopeless. Persons afflicted should consult the Dr. during his short stay at Beaver. 4t

The American Stock Journal,—Where is the farmer that does not admire the Blooded Stock or take pride in caring for it. Every farmer has now an opportunity of obtaining some choice Cattle, Sheep, Hogs or Poultry free, by getting up a club for this Journal. Specimen Copies, Show Bills, &c., sent free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Its good effects are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

Sunday School Convention.—A Convention of Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers was held in the M. E. Church of this place on last Sabbath afternoon. Nearly all the Sabbath Schools in the vicinity were represented. The object of the convention was to exchange views and ascertain the best mode of conducting schools so as to render them more efficient. Dr. John Murray of Bridgewater presided, and O. R. Coe, Esq., of Rochester, acted as Secretary. Remarks were made by Revs. Murray, Taylor, Lowary, Morrow, Dravo, Wallace, and by Esqs. S. B. Wilson, Coe and Douglass. The proceedings were interspersed with some excellent music.

The convention adjourned to meet on the third Sabbath in February, at Rev. Shields' church in Bridgewater, at which time a permanent organization will be effected.

A Curiosity.—The Painesville, (O.) Advertiser is responsible for the following "hogish" story: "We saw quite a swinish curiosity in front of the Express office on Wednesday last, it being a veritable five-legged hog. The animal was en route to Geauga county, where the owner is collecting a museum of curiosities. The animal is full sized and finely developed, with four natural legs. On the left shoulder is the fifth leg or arm growing out from the shoulder mid-way and terminating in a number of fingers or claws. Take him all in all, the animal is quite a curiosity. We understand that the owner is negotiating for a two-legged sheep that is to be found in this State, and we presume will next go for seven-legged dog, for Barnum like, he is bound to have all the curiosities. The pig was raised at Pine Run, Michigan.

New Nickel Coinage.—It is proposed to withdraw the present one, three and five cent pieces from circulation, and substitute a new and more elegant issue, to be composed of one quarter nickel and three quarters copper, the weight to be one and a half, three and five grains, respectively. The bill providing for the new coinage will also provide for the withdrawal of the ten cent notes in circulation, and for the redemption of the nickels from a fund obtained from the profits arising from the coinage, each piece being worth considerably less than its nominal value. The dies are being carefully prepared, and are said to be superior in beauty to any others of like denomination. The twenty-five and fifty cent paper currency will remain in circulation, it being found inexpedient to make coin of such size and weight as would represent those values. Indeed the paper is more convenient for common use than the silver coins formerly current.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—Several days since the Peoples' National Bank, on Wood street, was robbed of $12,000 by some adroit and daring thief, who abstracted a small tin box containing the amount from the safe. The affair has heretofore been "hushed up," in the hope that some clue might be obtained to the perpetrator; but it has gradually become known, and now forms one of the common topics of the street. There are many theories afloat in regard to the manner in which the robbery was committed, but thus far the whole operation is enveloped in the deepest mystery, and the only really tangible information is the absence of the money from the bank safe. The money was a special deposit, and as such had been placed in the tin box, as stated, to more perfectly insure its safe keeping. One of the theories which has gained some ground is, that the thief stole the booty during banking hours while the safe was open and unguarded. He would indeed be a bold operator who could march into a banking house during business hours, when the employes were there in full force, abstract from a safe located in the most closely guarded portion of the place a tin box containing such a sum of money, and pass out and away again, without having any attention attracted to his movements or being subjected to obtrusive detentions from those in whose care the treasure had been placed. Possibly there may be an expert in our midst whose brilliant abilities have been displayed in this manner, but it don't seem at all probable. The officers of the bank have been making every exertion, with the assistance of experienced detectives to ferret out the thief, but as yet no clue has been discovered. The affair has been managed in a masterly manner by the chap, whoever he may be, and it is quite probable that he will never be apprehended.—[Pitts. Gazette.

Postal-Money Order System.—We publish the following instructions to persons wishing to remit money through the Post-office, copied from the Money-Order Regulation of the Post-master General.

The money-order system is intended to promote public convenience and to insure safety in the transfer through the mails of small sums of money. The mode by which safety is secured consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. An advice or notification, containing full particulars of the order is transmitted by the issuing postmaster to the postmaster at the office of payment. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself can be presented, with the necessary information to detect fraud, if any should be attempted.

Rates of Commission charged for money-orders:

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cts.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 cts.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 cts.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 cts.

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an Order. United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Notes only received or paid.

A celebrated New York barber said not long since, that nine-tenths of his customers preferred to have their hair dressed with "Barrett's Hair Restorative" to any other substance, as it keeps the scalp so cool and free from dandruff.—[Troy Daily Whig.

Found.—A Gold Breast Pin, some two weeks since, by calling at Mrs Moore's, proving property and paying charges, the owner can have it.

Institute.—Institute will not convene on Thursday 21st, as per adjournment, from the consideration that neither of the gentlemen appointed to debate can be present at that time. Next meeting will be announced through the papers, by which all will get timely notice.

By order of Committee.

Roman Cement.—The Ohio Farmer says: "After making common mortar, add one fourth of fine unslacked lime, mix, and use at once. This is said to be the Roman cement which resists water, and becomes as hard as iron."—This, although a very good cement, is not the Roman cement, so called, but is a material recently brought forward as the production of a German. The true Roman cement owes its efficacy to about twenty per cent. of alumina which it contains. An artificial substitute for this is sometimes made by mixing with the lime about the same proportion of calcined clay.

Religious Intelligence.—On last Sabbath one week ago, fifteen persons were received as members in the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. J. M. Shields is Pastor. Four have since been taken into the same church.

On the same day several persons were also admitted to membership in the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, (D. P. Lowary Pastor.)

Quite a number have also been taken into the M. E. Church of this place recently. (Rev. Jas. Hollingshead Pastor.)

Interesting revivals are also in progress in the M. E. Churches of Bridgewater and Rochester, and in fact in nearly all the religious organizations of the neighborhood, but as to the number received, on probation or otherwise, we are not informed.

Resolutions.—At a regular meeting of Beaver Lodge No. 300, I. O. O. F., held in Bridgewater, on Tuesday Jan. 12th, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, This Lodge having heard with profound sorrow the death of our late much beloved, esteemed and honored brother, William Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with a feeling of grief that we are called upon to record the death of one whose actions during our existence as a Lodge has been of such a pleasant and cheerful nature, and one whose honest and wise counsel has always been cherished, not only by ourselves but by all the brothers of the order, who had the pleasure of knowing him. We feel that the order has lost one of its brightest jewels, and whose position among us cannot be filled with more honor and integrity not only to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but to the order in general throughout this jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we feel called upon to express our deep felt sympathy with the widow and children of our late esteemed brother, and with fraternal kindness we offer our condolence to them in this their hour of trouble, distress and bereavement, and to the Fraternity in general in the loss of our distinguished Grand Secretary, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning and the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of six months.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Family of the deceased, and the same be published in the Beaver county papers.

JOHN CARTER,
C. MASTEN,
D. WOODRUFF,
WM. HURST,
J. V. MCDONALD,
Com.

BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 13, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate, in Beaver county, for the week ending January 16, 1869.

Henrick & Lenz, Trustees of the Harmony Society, to John Reeves, Nov. 11, 1868, 2 lots in Beaver Falls, valued	$400
Henrick & Lenz, Trustees, to Chas. L. Wright, May 11, 1868, 1 lot and 2 part lots in Beaver Falls,	$350
Henrick & Lenz, Trustees, to Jas. Dunn, Sept. 14, 1868, 1 lot in Beaver Falls,	$250
Jas. Dunn to J. Reeves, Dec. 28, 1868, 1 lot in Beaver Falls,	$1,350
Henrick & Lenz, Trustees, to J. A. Siddell, June 1, 1868, 2 lots in Beaver Falls,	$450
J. A. Siddell to T. W. Kennedy, Jan. 5, 1869, 2 lots in Beaver Falls,	$1,600
Henrick & Lenz, Trustees, to S. H. Meyers, Dec. 31, 1868, 1 lot in Beaver Falls,	$250
S. H. Meyers to John Reeves, Jan. 1, 1869, 1 lot in Beaver Falls,	$1,300
W. Kennedy to W. J. Vanlear and wife, Dec. 31, 1868, 1 lot in New Brighton,	$300
Wm. Davidson to Mrs. L. Harn, Oct. 30, 1868, 1 lot in Borough of Bridgewater,	$75
S. Black et.al. to A. J. Marks, Mar. 19, 1868, two pieces of land in Brighton tp., containing about 45 acres,	$2,800
T. J. Power & wife to Geo. C. Speyerer, Dec. 21, 1868, a piece of land in Rochester tp.,	$750
Henrici & Lenz to T. O. Waddle, et. al., April 15, 1867, 2 lots in Beaver Falls,	$500
J. & E. Hastings to S. Armstrong, Nov. 8, 1867, 29 acres and 152 per. New Sewickley tp.,	$2,500

The Petroleum Fluid manufactured by J. J. Palmer & Co., of Pittsburgh, under letters patent, supplies a necessity as well as a household convenience. It has been in use more than a year, and is growing in favor wherever used. It makes the neater and is in every respect the best light. No offensive odor, no smoke, no grease to soil garments, no danger from explosions in lamps, does not injure weak eyes, gives a softer light than kerosene, can be used with or without chimney, can be burned in any lamp with the trifling expense of changing burners. It is cheaper than any light except daylight. All who use it will endorse all we say. The following opinion, one of many, we have seen worthy of attention:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that I have used the Petroleum Fluid in my house for some time with entire satisfaction. It not only affords a clear white light but is perfectly safe, being by me regarded as non-explosive.

J. H. PALMER,
Inspector of Board of Fire Underwriters for the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

A Valuable Reference.—We have, through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Corft & Phillips, the enterprising Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 180 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, received a copy of the January issue of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. As the name implies, this work is devoted to the advertising of such properties as are placed in their hands for disposal.—The present issue contains descriptions of over seven hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, consisting of houses, lots, farms, hotels, stores, western lands city and suburban residences, with prices and terms of sale. Messrs. Croft & Phillips are the only agents in the city that issue a work of this kind, yet the extensive real estate business they do fully justifies them in the undertaking, as their efforts to supply the want of such are being fully repaid by an appreciative public. As the circulation of the Register is gratuitous, we would say to all those seeking homes or investments in real estate to get a copy, as they cannot fail to get suited out of the very large list it contains. The office of the firm, as above stated, is No. 180 Fourth avenue, where copies can be obtained or they will forward it by mail free to any address. Those having real estate for sale will find it to their interest to secure the services of the above firm, as they have superior facilities for bringing what they present before the people. Don't fail to call and get a copy. jan20:1t

(For the Argus.)

Hours of Sadness.

While I'm sitting in my den,
I keep thinking now and then,
Of the happy days of yore,
Shall I see them never more?

Oftimes when the world round me is resting in sleep,
They come to me—those dark hours of sadness—
Bringing sad heart tears, they visit my pillow,
They come in the midnight, so stilly and dark.

Day after day and year after year,
Ah! when I look at it, it seems so queer,
That as I view them o'er and o'er,
I fear I shall see them never more.

When shall I see that cottage door,
Where I've spent hours of joy before?
'Twas there I knew no grief or care,
My heart was always joyous there.

But if I never see it more,
Nor stand upon my native shore,
No matter where I'm doomed to roam,
My heart shall be with those at home.

MATTIE M. WARNER.

Lewisburg Seminary, Union Co., Pa.

Abandoned his Practice.—We were sorry to learn a few days ago that our clever friend, J. S. Rutan, Esq., had abandoned the practice of law in the goodly town of Beaver. Rumor with her thousand tongues has it that he has for some weeks past, and will continue to be engaged in the future, in "doling up" the Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh correspondence of the "Radical" with headquarters at Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. In addition to this responsible duty, we understand that he is just now taxing his energies to the utmost in educating public opinion up to believing that John Scott was Quay's candidate for the United States Senate. We wish him great success in his new vocation!

X.

Our correspondent we think is laboring under a slight misapprehension.—Whatever other duties Mr. Rutan has undertaken, we think his law office will still be found open, and himself as ready to receive clients in the future as in the past.—[Ed. Argus.

Resolutions.—At a regular meeting of Harrison Graham Encampment, No. 116, I. O. O. F., held on Thursday evening, Jan. 7th, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise ruler of the universe we are called upon to mourn the loss and death of Wm. Curtis, late Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy Grand Scribe, we feel it is appropriate and proper to extend to the family of our deceased and well beloved Patriarch our sympathy, and that we sympathize with them in their hours of trouble, distress and bereavement, and feeling that the Patriarch is gone and left us, and believing in an adorable God that all is well, we recommend his widow and children to Him, believing he will give unto him his heavenly care and protection, and the members of this Encampment feeling the loss of our worthy Grand Scribe extend to the family of the deceased the right hand of fellowship.

Resolved, That we believe the order has lost one of its best Patriarchs, one of its brightest jewels, and one whose position amongst us will with difficulty be filled, one so full of honor, integrity and correctness.

Resolved, That the charter and emblems of this Encampment be draped in mourning for the space of six months, and a copy of those resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and the same be published in the Beaver county papers.

Resolved, That the members of this Encampment wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

WM. HURST,
DAVID WOODRUFF,
JAS. Q. MARIN,
B. MUELHEIM,
JOS. E. MCCABE,
Com.

BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 8th, 1869.

Robbers' Raid.—During the past ten days a regular raid seems to have been made by robbers upon houses in the north-eastern part of our county. On Saturday night of last week (as was stated in our last issue) the store of John H. Hill, in Nottingham township, was robbed of several hundred dollars worth of boots, shoes, clothing, &c.

About noon on Tuesday the dwelling of Wm. C. Bryant, in the same township, was entered by four persons (while the family were absent attending the marriage of a relative,) who gained admittance through a window of the sleeping room. The house was thoroughly ransacked, and beds, bedding, &c., turned upside down. The thieves carried away two good coats, a revolver, a vest and about one dollar in money.

On the same day the house of Samuel Whitely, in Peters township, a short distance from Bryant's, was broken into by the same parties, evidently, while the owner was at church. The contents were scattered about the rooms in beautiful confusion. Mr. Whitely being an old bachelor, and being careful to keep his "heaps of gold and silver treasure" elsewhere than about his "sleeping bunk," the robbers here made but a sorry haul—their entire booty comprising a hat, pair of boots, several pairs of socks (they about cleaned out the gentleman of the latter branch of pedal warmers), and some other articles of wearing apparel.

On Thursday, between ten and eleven o'clock, the dwelling of John Johnson, in North Strabane township, was entered while the family were at church, entrance being effected by bursting the rear door of the kitchen. The rooms were thoroughly searched for money, but, with the exception of between two and three dollars in copper coins contained in a desk drawer, nothing of value was obtained. The villains removed a small iron safe from one of the rooms to the cellar, where with a pick and other implements they broke it open—indeed smashed it pretty considerably into "smithereens," as our Irish friends would term it. They evidently anticipated a handsome turn-out of "swag," but were sadly disappointed, obtaining for their trouble nothing but a few papers of no value to any one beside the owners. One of the papers, however, a certificate of stock in some corporation, they took with them, but afterwards dropped it a short distance from the house.

About three o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, four persons approached the residence of James Throme, also in North Strabane township, a short distance north of Clokeyville, and while three of them stood at the fence, some distance off, the other one entered the kitchen and asked Mrs. Throme for a loaf of bread, to add to some meat and other eatables, so that himself and companions could make a meal. The bread was furnished, and very shortly after the departure of the hungry individual a fine gold watch belonging to Mr. Throme was missing. It had been stolen while the lady was absent for the bread. Mr. Throme and Wm. B. Fulton, who happened to be at the house, at once started in pursuit, and succeeded, after much difficulty, in coming up with the party—three of them sitting under a tree eating, and the other (the one who had stolen the watch) attempting to hide behind the trunk of a large tree. The three denied having any knowledge of the watch; and upon Mr. Throme approaching the other, the scoundrel drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he attempted an arrest. Indeed, he did try to discharge the weapon but fortunately the cap failed to explode. In a few minutes persons living in the neighborhood reached the scene, and three of the parties were taken into custody, the other and greater villain succeeded in getting away through the woods during the confusion. After their arrest they stated that their companion had thrown the watch into a field corner along the road—where it was afterwards found. These three who gave their names respectively as Saml. P. Jones, William Potts and Henry Stoner (no doubt fictitious) were brought in, tried and committed to jail, and on Friday had a hearing before Justice Hornish, who recommitted them for further examination on Wednesday of the present week.

On Saturday Mr. Bryant identified a coat and vest worn by one of the parties as having been taken from his dwelling, and also identified a revolver found with one of the three. Several persons testify to having seen the parties in the vicinity of the scenes of the various robberies at about the time of the commission of the same. We learn that one of them has since admitted that they were concerned in all but the Hill larceny. It is believed that the proper name of one of the three now in jail is Devore, and that he was recently discharged from the penitentiary. The one yet at large, for whom officers are now searching, is thought to be a chap named Samuel Bistle, living in the eastern part of our county. Further developments will no doubt be made at the hearing on Wednesday.—[Wash. Examiner.

Financial Light is Dawning.

ED. ARGUS:—When we look back over the history of our nation for the last few years, and recount the perils, trials and sufferings through which we have passed, and the merciful deliverances wrought out for us, it would seem that every lover of his Country and his God would with gratitude acknowledge the hand of an over-ruling providence in all those things.

To see how short a time it is since the black idol of slavery, reared up in the South, was impudently demanding that the people should worship and pay homage at its feet, and all the corrupt aspirants for place and power, being kings, princes and potentates, were sympathising with and encouraging this wicked idolatry, and all that refused to obey its mandates were proscribed, persecuted, murdered and banished from Southern territory; and not satisfied, they organized a cruel and wicked war to extend and perpetuate this iniquitous scheme, by firing into our vessels, attacking our forts, and marshaling their hosts to capture our National Capital.

When we attempted to drive back the rebel invaders, defeat and disaster met us on every hand, and not until we had purged ourselves of idolatry and injustice, and our rulers proclaimed that the oppressed shall go free, and invited them to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty; then U. S. Grant, like an obscure David, is placed at the head where by his prudence and skilful management he subdued rebellion, and conquered treason, and now by the gratitude of a patriotic people occupies a position, where we trust, the great Ruler who guided him successfully through a bloody war, will direct in adopting a policy that will restore harmony, union and happiness, in this the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And now when the distracted condition of our paper currency, which has resulted from the great expansion that was forced upon the Government to raise money, to pay and feed a brave army engaged in putting down an infamous rebellion; and now when the financial atmosphere is the darkest and gloomiest, and panic, devastation and ruin seem to be the inevitable fate of every business enterprise, and the wild, wicked and visionary schemes and projects of our political tinkers and gambling speculators have only tended to confuse darkness and intensify the gloom. In the midst of this darkness and gloom, Senator Morton, like a star in the east shines upon our pathway and points out the true plan by which we may return to specie payment, without passing through the fiery ordeal of panic and ruin that has been so universally expected or anticipated. Pass his bill to pay specie for the greenbacks in July 1871, and I will venture the assertion that sixty days after its passage legal tenders will advance from ten to fifteen per cent towards par, and will continue to advance until it becomes equal to gold.—Then will gamblers in gold and products be discarded and cast out of their temples like the money changers and dove sellers of old.

The national bank paper must surely become of equal value as it is redeemable in legal tender. Then will ignite be a circulating medium as in days past; then honest industry will be rewarded, all useful enterprises will be rewarded and sustained, and our national bonds instead of being at a discount, will be at a premium, and the capital that has hitherto been employed in extorting and oppressing industry and enterprise will be compelled to seek for investments in the useful enterprises of the country. Then will we see a prosperity that will rapidly waft us on to the development of our true destiny, dispelling every doubt in reference to the strength and permanency of our government, and thus by our example and influence stimulate the nations of the world to discard their old monarchial and adopt a more liberal form of government. Then will correct political and moral truth advance, progress and develop all the beauty and perfection of our free institutions, and dispel all the erroneous, vain and despicable aristocracies of families of wealth and power, and honesty, industry, intelligence and virtue will be the true test of nobility.

ROCHESTER.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 16, '69.

ED. ARGUS:—Nothing out of the usual course has occurred this week in our usually quiet village, with the exception of our borough election on Tuesday; and in relation to this there was no feeling or interest in any but the North Ward.

In that the Democrats turned out in full strength, while many Republicans did not go to the polls, and as a consequence several good men were defeated and our opponents elected six out of nine officers.

In the North Ward 161 votes were cast, in the Middle Ward 71, and in the South Ward 36. From this it will be observed that in two wards the entire vote polled was much less than the majorities given for Grant at the November election.

The following is a list of the officers elected:

BOROUGH OFFICERS—ALL REPUBLICANS.

Burgess—M. S. Johns.
Assist. Burgess—C. A. Meyer.
High Constable—John Goddard.
Auditor—C. I. Wendt.

NORTH WARD.

Council—R. E. Hoops, R; Samuel Dunbar, R.
Justice of the Peace—John Glass, D.
Constable—Madison Funkhouser, D.
Assessor—Harrison Graham, D.
School Directors—Joseph Reeves, D.
Judge of Election—W. H. Powers, D.
Inspectors—James Fleming, D.; Capt. C. K. Chamberlin, R.

MIDDLE WARD—ALL REPUBLICANS

Council—John F. Price, Agnew Duff, James Edgar.
Inspector—Philip Martsolf, Geo. Porter.
School Director—John Robinson.
Constable—Hiram Reed.
Judge of Election—Benj. Bedison.
Assessor—Jacob S. Price.

SOUTH WARD—ALL REPUBLICANS.

Council—E. H. Alexander, M. T. Kennedy, Jos. T. Pugh.
Judge of Election—Joseph Alexander.
Assessor—W. B. Lemmon.
School Director—Dr. D. Stanton.
Constable—W. O. Lourimore.
Inspectors—Jacob Winans, John Pugh.

In the North Ward the vote for Robt. Edgar and H. Graham for Council was a tie—hence a special election must be held to decide the matter.

The fact that Capt. Geo. S. Barker was defeated by the default of our own party is, we think, a most foul injustice.

Capt. Barker has been a member of our School Board for eighteen consecutive years, and we believe nearly or quite that length of time treasurer of the school fund, and always acted faithfully and efficiently—so much so that no one, in truth, can lay a single charge against him.

We hope that in succeeding elections the Republicans of the North Ward will endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the past, and not allow an illiberal and uncompromising enemy to strike down our best men.

DION.

EDITOR ARGUS.—I have looked over the columns of the Radical very anxiously for the last two weeks to see what that paper had to say about the pasting and folding proposition submitted by Messrs Rauch & Cochran, of Lancaster, against the employment of a brigade of minor officers and one or more other swindles which the Legislature has already had before it. But to my surprise and mortification I find that that paper neither editorially or through any of its correspondents has yet opened its lips against any of the above flagrant attempts to rob the people. Not only this, but the Radical has never yet, in any form, given its readers to know that these things were being done at the State Capital! Now why is this? Is it not as plain as anything can be that the numerous conductors of that paper are either in full fellowship with the "hangers-on" and corruptionists of Pennsylvania, and want them to fleece all they can from the public treasury, or else are without sufficient moral courage to raise their voices against these raids upon the people's hard-earned money? In either case they richly merit and should receive the reprobation of all honest men.

PHILO.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Pasting and Folding Job—The Increase of Officers in the House.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "As a committee of one from the twenty-three thousand voters who elected the Allegheny county delegation to the Legislature appointed to very earnestly inquire of said delegation why they thought it more to the interests of the State to pay $50,000 for work which could be done for $7,000 or less.

Gentlemen of delegation from Allegheny County: Your constituents desire an early explanation of this matter, and would be pleased to be still further informed whether it is probable that you will continue this kind of economy throughout the session.

"MAGNA VOX POPULI," Com.—

George Schindler, a one-legged soldier, whose services to his country and needy circumstances should have secured him the desired position, was an applicant for a place in the pasting and folding department of the House, but he was set aside for a strong, healthy, able-bodied ex-member named Ziba Lott, from Wyoming, and the latter is now serving his second term in the House in the capacity of "paste slinger." He will get his "rake" out of the thirty or forty thousand dollar job, which responsible parties agreed to do for seven thousand.

The following from the Harrisburg correspondence of the Erie *Dispatch* indicates that the House, upon its organization, selected twenty-seven more officers than it was entitled to by law: "The proper distribution of the officers has been a very vexing question. Several caucuses were held by the Republican members in regard to the matter, and the indications are very decided that the law passed last winter limiting the number of offices will be repealed. At least, on the strength of that probability, twenty-seven more officers than are now provided for by law, are employed by the House of Representatives."

The Lancaster *Express* of Wednesday says: "From the proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday, it will be seen that the scheme for robbing the Treasury by the appointment of twenty-seven additional officers of the House, each to be paid $6 or $8 per day, and costing in the aggregate some $35,000 for a service which responsible parties have offered to perform for $5,000, was rushed through the House by a vote of 62 to 29. The yeas and nays are not given, but it does not appear from the debate upon the question, as reported in the Harrisburg papers, that a single member from this county raised his voice in opposition to the measure."

Now did a single member from Allegheny county oppose it. It was passed in this way: Mr. Strang, of Tioga, defeated candidate for Speaker offered the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Speaker and clerk of the House of Representatives be and are hereby authorized to appoint as many additional officers as are necessary to transact the business of the House, not exceeding twenty-seven in number.

The bill passed second reading, and Mr. Strang moved the suspension of the rule forbidding the reading of a bill more than twice on the same day, agreed to by a vote of 60 to 27, the Democrats voting no. Mr. Strang explained that a joint resolution passed last year confined the House to thirty-four officers, but it was found that, in the mechanical and pasting and folding departments the force was not strong enough. If this resolution passed, the House would not yet have quite as many officers as it had last year. The resolution passed finally by a vote of 62 to 29.

THE Rock Island *Argus*, of Wednesday evening, published an article of over a column in length, giving details of a remarkable discovery made in a cave under the island of Rock Island, in the Mississippi, by a party of scientific gentlemen from the East. Among other things found was the statue of a beautiful Indian maiden, a huge pedestal constructed of solid copper, crossbows and arrows, an obelisk of solid brass, some seven feet in height, beautifully sculptured on four sides, also many other Indian relics. The publication has produced quite a sensation in that vicinity.

Married.

MARATTA—BAKER.—At the house of the bride's parents, on Dec. 31st, 1868, by P. J. Cummings, Mr. P. H. Maratta to Miss Adaline Baker.

CROUCH—MALONE.—Jan. 12th, 1869, by John Herron, Esq., Mr. Robert Crouch, of Fullston, to Miss Elmira Emeline Malone, of Chippewa, Beaver Co., Pa.

WHITCOMBE—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, January 15th, 1869, by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, at his residence in Philadelphia, Mr. O. P. Whitcombe, of Rochester, Minnesota, to Miss Jenny M. Smith, formerly of Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

There is but little that is really new or important to be said in regard to the markets in a general way. Trade in general merchandise has been dull throughout the week, the volume of business having been unusually light, which was owing in part to the inclement weather; business, however, is unusually dull at this season of the year as many of the large manufacturing establishments suspend operations about the first of the year to take stock and make repairs. The demand for almost everything is restricted to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to volumes there are no important changes.

APPLES—In fair demand, and steady with regular sales at $3,50 to $5,50 per bbl., as to quality.

BUTTER—Continues dull, with liberal arrivals and a supply considerably in excess of the demand. We continue to quote, however, at 35 to 37, for prime to choice Roll.

BEANS—$3,50 3,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady with a fair local demand but unchanged; Peaches at 12 to 13; for quarters, and 16 to 17 for halves. Apples 10 to 11c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 13 to 14c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull; may be quoted at 25 for pickeled, and 30c for fresh packed.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled, and the market is dull and prices unchanged, ranging from $18 to $25, for infer

Poetry.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Through the storms of a hundred years.

EARNING A WIFE.

An Interesting Domestic Story.

"And so you want to marry my daughter, young man?" said farmer Bilkins, looking at the young fellow sharply from head to toes.

Despite his rather indolent, effeminate air, which was mainly the result of his education, Luke Jordan was a fine looking fellow, and not easily moved from his self possession; but he colored and grew confused under that sharp, scrutinizing gaze.

"Yes, sir; I spoke to Miss Mary last night, and she referred me to you."

The old man's face softened.

"Molly is a good girl, a very good girl," he said, stroking his chin with a thoughtful air; "and she deserves a good husband. What can you do?"

The young man looked rather blank at this abrupt inquiry.

"If you refer to my abilities to support a wife, I can assure you—"

"I know that you are a rich man, Luke Jordan, but I take it for granted that you ask my girl to marry you and not your property. What guarantee can you give me, in case it should be swept away, as it is in thousands of instances, that you could provide for her a comfortable home? You have hands and brains; do you know how to use them? What can you do?"

This was a style of catechism for which Luke was quite unprepared, and he stared blankly at the questioner without speaking.

"I believe you managed to get through college; have you any profession?"

"No, sir; I thought—"

"Have you any trade?"

"No, sir; supposed I thought that with the wealth I should inherit I should not need any."

"Your father made it like a fool, then. He'd much better have given you some honest occupation and cut you off with a shilling—it might have been the making of you. As it is, what are you fit for? Here you are, a strong, able bodied young man, twenty-four years old, and never earned a dollar in your life! You ought to be ashamed of yourself. And you want to marry my daughter. Now, I have given Molly as good advantages for learning as any girl in town; and she knows more than a way, but if she did 'n know how to work, she'd be no daughter of mine. If I choose, I could keep more than one servant, that I could, no more than I choose that my daughter should be such a useless creature, full of dyspepsia and all sorts of fine lady ailments, instead of the smiling, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lass she is. I did say that she should not marry a lad that had been cursed with rich father; but she has taken a foolish liking to you, and I'll tell you what I'll do: Go to work and prove yourself to be a man; perfect yourself in some occupation, I don't care what, if it is honest—then come to me, and if the girl is willing, she is yours."

As the old man said this, he deliberately rose from the settle of the porch and went into the house.

Pretty Mary Bilkins was waiting to see her lover down at the garden gate, their usual trysting place. The smiling light faded from her eyes as she noticed his sober, discomfitted look.

"Father means well," she said, as Luke told her the result of his application. "And I'm not sure but he's about right; for it seems to me that every man, rich or poor, ought to have some occupation."

Then, as she noticed her lover's grave look, she said softly:

"Never mind, I'll wait for you, Luke."

Luke Jordan suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts, much to the surprise of his gay associates. But wherever he went he carried with him those words, which were like a tower of strength to his soul: "I'll wait for you, Luke."

One pleasant, sunshiny morning, late in October, as farmer Bilkins was propping up the gripe vine in his front yard, that threatened to break with the weight of its luxurious burden, a neat looking cart drove up, from which Luke Jordan alighted with a quick, elastic step, quite in contrast with his former easy, leisurely movements.

"Good morning, Mr. Bilkins. I understand you wanted to buy some butter tubs and cider barrels. I think I have some that will just suit you."

"Whose make are they?" asked the old man, as, opening the gate, he paused by the wagon.

"Mine," replied Luke, with an air of pardonable pride.

Mr. Bilkins examined them one by one.

"They'll do," he said, coolly, as he set down the last of the lot. "What will you take for them?"

"What I asked for six months ago to-day—your daughter, sir."

The roguish twinkle in the old man's eyes broadened into a smile.

"You've got the right metal in you, after all," he cried. "Come in, lad, come in. I should'nt wonder if we made a trade after all."

Nothing loth, Luke obeyed.

"Molly," bawled Mr. Bilkins, thrusting his head into the kitchen door.

Molly tripped out into the entry. The round white arms were bared above the elbows, and bore traces of the flour she had been sifting. Her dress was a neat gingham, over which was tied a blue checked apron, but she looked as winning and lovely as she always did, wherever she was found.

She blushed and smiled as she saw Luke; and then, turning her eyes upon her father, waited dutifully to hear what he had to say.

The old man regarded his daughter for a moment with a quizzical look.

"Moll, this young man—mayhap you've seen him before—has brought me a lot of tubs and barrels, all of his own make—a right good article, too. He asks a pretty steep price for 'em, but if you are willing to give it, well and good; and hark ye, my girl, whatever bargain you make, your father will ratify."

As Mr. Bilkins said this he considerately stepped out of the room, and [illegible]

[illegible] declared at the gentleman [illegible] his christian name, and [illegible] to the floor in a swoon. Restoratives were applied, and she soon recovered, when mutual explanations followed, and she soon learned that while she was in search of her "Boy in Blue," he had become a husband, father and a widower. But loving him none the less for that, and seeing cupid in his eyes, she fell upon his shoulder and wept tears of joy. A sensational wedding is likely to occur soon.

HUSBANDS IN THE KITCHEN.

A NORSE LEGEND.

Once upon a time there was a man so surly and cross that he never thought his wife did anything right about the house. So one evening in haymaking time he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his teeth, and making a dust.

"Dear love, don't be angry, there's a good man," said his goody; "tomorrow let's change our work. I'll go with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house."

Yes! the husband thought that would do very well. He was quite willing, he said.

So early next morning his goody took a scythe over her shoulder, and went into the hay field with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house and do the work at home.

First of all he wanted to churn butter, and when he had churned awhile he got thirsty, and went down to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So just when he had knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard the pig come into the kitchen overhead. Then off he ran up the cellar stairs, with the tap in his hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig, lest it should upset the churn. But when he got up and saw that the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, rooting and grunting among the cream, which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage that he quite forgot the ale barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it, too, just as it ran out of doors, and gave it such a kick that piggy lay for dead on the spot. Then all at once he remembered that he had the tap in his hand, and when he got down to the cellar every drop of ale had run out of the cask.

Then he went into the dairy and found enough cream left to fill the churn again; and so he began to churn for butter they must have for dinner. When he had churned a bit he remembered that their milking cow was still shut up in the byre, and had'nt had a bit to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought it was too far to take her to the meadow, so he'd just get her up on the house-top—for the house, you must know, was thatched with sods, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep down, and he thought if he laid a plank across to the thatch at the back, he'd easily get the cow up.

But still he could'nt leave the churn for there was his little babe crawling about on the floor, and if he left it, he thought the child was sure to upset it. So he took the churn on his back, and went out with it; but then he thought he'd better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he took up a bucket to draw water out of the well; but as he stooped down at the well's brink all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders, and so down into the well.

Now it was near dinner time, and he had not yet even got the butter yet; so he thought he had best boil the porridge, and filled the pot with water and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he tied fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the chimney, and tied around his own thigh; and he began to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

So he began to grind away; but but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow on the house-top after all, and as she fell she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast, and as for the cow, she hung half way down the wall, swinging between heaven and earth, for she could neither get down nor up.

And now the goody had waited seven lengths and seven breadths for her husband to come and call them home to dinner; but never a call had they had. At last she thought she'd waited long enough, and went home. But when she got there, and found the cow hanging in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe. But as she did this, down came her husband out of the chimney; and so when his old dame came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot.

THE LATEST ROMANCE.

The gossips of Lynn, Massachusetts, have been quite busy of late over a romantic love chase and capture of "A Boy in Blue" by a Southern heiress. It appears that during the rebellion, while one of our State batteries with a portion of the Union army was encamped for a few days in a certain town in a Southern State, one of the drivers was in the habit of evading the pickets and doing a little foraging on his own account. While on one of his daily visits to one of the plantations in the vicinity of his camp, he was sumptuously entertained by a beautiful and wealthy young lady. Being fond of adventure, he made several calls upon his new acquaintance, but was considerably startled as he one day approached the house for the purpose of enjoying another tete-a-tete with his romantic friend, by her rushing out to meet and inform him that several rebels were skulking near by, and that his safety depended on a hasty return to his comrades. During their short acquaintance the lady had learned her gallant's christian name, and that he enlisted from Massachusetts, but further than this his history was to her a blank. A change of base by the Union force prevented further meetings of this romantic couple, which, according to the lady's own statement, caused her much sorrow and many sleepless nights, for she had learned to love the "Boy in Blue" with her whole soul. Almost frenzied at her loss, she cut her hair short, assumed male attire, made her way to the Union lines, and enlisted as quartermaster's clerk. She served until her regiment was mustered out of service, but failed to gain any tidings of her handsome, blue-eyed soldier. She returned home and found that during her absence her parents had died, leaving her alone, and heiress to a large amount of real estate and personal property. Having no home ties, she immediately started for this State, and for the past two years she has wandered from city to city and town to town, sometimes a guest at the best hotels, and frequently a transient inmate of ordinary but respectable boarding houses. As seen in the cars or on the streets, she was a tall, superbly dressed, graceful and exceedingly handsome lady, about eighteen years of age, who attracted considerable notice on account of a habit which she had of scrutinizing closely the face of every good-looking, brown-haired and blue-eyed gentleman whom she met.

The "Boy in Blue" is a resident of Lynn, and is a worthy and industrious mechanic. Happening to call a few days since at a boarding house, he mentioned while there that he was about to visit Boston, at which the lady of the house remarked that a young lady, a stranger, who was stopping at her house, was desirous of visiting that city, and that he would confer a favor by acting as escort. The young lady, upon being summoned to the parlor, immedi-

The Girl with the Calico Dress.

Ah for your upper ten girls,
With their velvets and satins and laces,
Their diamonds and rubies and pearls,
And their milliner figures and faces;
They may shine at a party or ball,
Emblazoned with half they possess;
But give me, in place of them all,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is plump as a partridge, and fair
As the rose in its earliest bloom;
Her teeth will with ivory compare,
And her breath with the clover perfume,
Her step is as free and as light
As the fawn's whom hunters hard press
And her eye is as soft and as bright,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is cheerful, warm-hearted and true,
And kind to her father and mother;
She studies how much she can do
For her sweet little sisters and brother.
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort, enliven and bless,
She is just the right sort of a wife,
My girl with the calico dress.

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

ROOSTERS.

There is not on the whole horizon ov live natur a more plezing and strengthening study than the Rooster. This remarkable package of feathers has bin for ages food for the philosophik as well as the simple mind. They belong tew the fethered sekt denominated poultry, and are the husbands of meny wives. In Utah it is konsidered a disgrace tew speak disrespekful of a rooster. Brigham Young's coat of arms is a rooster, in full blast, crowing till he is almost bent over double backward.

The flesh ov the rooster is very similar tew the flesh of the hen; it is hard to distinguish the difference, especially in yure soup. Roosters are the pugilists amung the domestic burds; they wear the belt, and having no shoulder tew strike from, they strike from the heel.

Roosters, according to profane history, if mi edukashun remembers me right, were formerly a man, who come suddenly upon one of the heathen gods, at a time when he want prepared tew receive company, and was, for that offence, rebuilt over into the first rooster, and wuz forever afterward destined tew crow, as a kind of warning. This change from a man akounts for their fighting abilities, and for their politeness tew the hens. There is nothing in a man that a woman admires more than his reddyness and ability tew smash another fellow, and it iz just so with a hen. When a rooster gits licked, the hens all march oph with the other rooster, if he aint half so big or handsome.

It is pluck that wins a hen or woman.

There iz grate variety ov pedigree amung the rooster race, but for stiddy bizness give me the old fashion dominique rooster, shortlegged, and when they walk, they alwuz strut, and their buzums stick out like an aldermans abdominal cupboard. This biged is hawk-colored, and has a crooked tail on them, arched like a sickle, and az full ov feathers as a new duster.

But when you come right down to grit, and throw all outside influences overboard, there aint nothing on earth, nor under it, that can out style, out step, out brag, or out pluck a regular Bantum rooster.

They alwus put me in mind ov a very small dandy, practicing before a looking-glass.

They don't weigh more than thirty ounces, but they make as much fus az a tun. I have seen them trying tew pick a quarrel with a two hoss waggon, and don't think they would hesitate tew fight a meeting house if it was the least sassy tew them.

It is more than fun tew hear one ov these little chevaliers crow; it iz like a four year old baby trying tew sing a line out ov the Star Spangled Banner.

The hen partner of this concern iz the most exquisite little boquet of neatness and feathers that the eye ever roosted on. They are az prim as a permature yung lady. It is a luxury to watch their daintyness, tew see them lay each feather with their bills, in its place, and preside over themselves with az much delicency as a belle before her mirror.

But the consumation iz tew see the wife a mother, leading out six little chicks a bugging; six little chicks no bigger than bumbebees.

It seems tew be necessary that there should be sumthing outraguous in everything, tew show where propriety ends and impropriety begins. This is melancholly, the case in the rooster affair, for we have the shanghi rooster the greatest outrage, in mi opinyun, ever committed in the annals of poultry.

These kritters are the kamels amung fowls, they mope around the barnyard, tipping over the hay racks and steppin on the young goslins and every now and then they crow confusion.

If enny body should giv me a shanghi rooster I should halter him, and keep him in a box stall, and feed him on cut feed, and if he would work kind in harness, all right, if not, I would butcher him the fust wet day that cum, and salt him down tew give tew the poor.

But there aint noboddy a going tew give me one ov this breed, knot if I know it, I don't think there is a man on earth mean enuff to do it.

Roosters do but very little household work, they won't lay enny eggs, nor try to hatch eny, nor see tew the young ones; this satisfys me that there is sum truth in the mythological ackount ov the rooster's fust origin.

You kant git a rooster to pay enny attenshun tew a yung one, they spend their time in crowing, strutting, and occasionally they find a worm, which they make a remarkable fuss over, calling up their wifes from a distance, apparently tew treat them, just as the hens git thar, this elegant and elaborate case bends over and gobbles up the morsel.

Just like a man for all the World.

Dedicated and Organized,

During the year 1868 there were dedicated in the United States four hundred and seventy-four churches, and organized two hundred and ninety-five, as follows:

	Dedicated.	*Organized.*
Baptist	100	125
Presbyterian	100	80
Congregational	65	75
Methodist	129	—
Lutheran	43	7
German Reformed	14	2
Episcopal	13	3
Reformed	9	1
Moravian	1	2
Total	474	295

It will be noticed that no organizations of Methodist churches are mentioned. Many, however, of the houses of worship dedicated by our Methodist brethren were built by societies just formed, and it seems to be the rule with them to announce both events at the time of the dedicatory service.

RETIRING SUPREME JUDGES.—A bill introduced by Mr. Sherman in the Senate of the United States, on Monday, providing for the retiring of United States Judges after a certain age, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill is amendatory to the Judiciary act of September 24, 1789. It provides that any judge of any court of the United States who is now seventy, or whenever he shall arrive at that age, on written application to the President, may be retired from active service on full pay; and further, that if any judge now seventy years of age, or who shall hereafter arrive at that age, shall continue to hold office for one year after the passage of this act, or after coming to the age of seventy years, the President shall appoint an additional judge for the same court, who shall have the same power, perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as the judge then acting in said district, &c.

THE London *Star* says of President Johnson's last message: "It is so easy to retire with dignity that no excuse can be excepted for a public man whose last deliverance is incoherent, indecorous and ludicrous. Mr. Andrew Johnson's message will go far to justify the hostility of Congress toward him, even in the opinion of those who have hitherto considered that it was pushed to an extreme."

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

(Stand after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily: (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M., leaves 6d. p.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M. leaves daily.)

MAKING SOUTH WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	645AM	930PM	450PM	900AM
Rochester	838	1103	640	1000
Salem	1036	1257PM	830	1155
Alliance	1120	145	905	1245
Canton	1230PM	300	1015	135
Massillon	1248	320	1030	153
Orrville	123	379	1109	213
Wooster	208	345	1202	249
Mansfield	257	515	1010	1017
Crestline { A	445	545	1045	1055
Crestline { D	455AM	600	1105	1105
Bucyrus	522	640	1135	1130
Upper Sandusky	716	732	1159	1201PM
Forest	748	757	1230AM	1230
Lima	902	916	156	128
Van Wert	1015	1033	320	233
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1230AM	500	405
Columbia	100	120	630	535
Wabash	327	315	825	640
Plymouth	403	350	840	635
Valparaiso	453	510	1020	825
Chicago	710	730	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp
Chicago	830AM	930PM	450PM	430AM
Valparaiso	955	1110	537	657
Plymouth	1233	1240AM	830	908
Warsaw	1251PM	142	923	1014
Columbia	100	225	1035	1110
Fort Wayne	300	330	1055	1230PM
Van Wert	304	453	1240AM	148
Lima	408	556	100	310
Forest	510	630	205	440
Upper Sandusky	528	710	230	510
Bucyrus	605	801	315	558
Crestline { A	635	830	345	630
Crestline { D	653	900	400	645AM
Mansfield	723	935	431	650
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	915	1133	634	915
Massillon	946	1204PM	707	953
Canton	1023	1230	735	1021
Alliance	1045	103	755	1130
Salem	1115	127	826	1207
Rochester	1204M	220	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	425	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.30 p. m; New Castle, 4.00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 12.45; N. Castle, 2.40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.00 a. m; New Castle, 7.10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4.40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p.m; Youngstown, 7.50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	.....	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	.....	346
Hudson	945	114	.....	453
Ravenna	1019	146	.....	527
Alliance	1115	227	.....	627
Bayard	1152	251	.....	....
Wellsville	1325PM	415	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Wellsville	850AM	415PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1022	529	.....	.....
Alliance	1115	556	.....	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	.....	900
Hudson	1229	703	.....	945
Euclid Street	146	749	.....	1028
Cleveland	200	800	.....	1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	600AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	610	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	735	326	1239PM	1230
Wellsville	835	440	150	710
Smith's Ferry	902	503	218	730
Beaver				
Rochester	950	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	440PM	825PM
Rochester	733	810	555	435
Beaver		000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	819	849	600	525
Wellsville	845	430	730	605
Steubenville	945	530	813	....
Bridgeport	1055	640	917	....
Bellair	1105	650	930	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard 955, a. m.
Bayard, 12.10 m.	N. Philadelphia 300 m

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.

Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.

D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.

aug21w4tf.

E. GOLDSMIT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

842 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.

☞ Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.

nov11m

Lamps, Glassware and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Manson Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds TKL and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of
Silver Ware, Cutlery,
Japanned Ware,
Wooden and Willow Wares,
Handkerchief, Glove and
Work Boxes,
Richly Inlaid Writing
Desks, Parian Vases and figures, All kinds of
Woodes, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses,
Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

Dec9 SANDS & BRINEMAN,
20 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodaker, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us !!

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH,
Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.

sept7m3

G. T. PARKER.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns. He would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery and the diagnoses of difficult cases by having their advice.

Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Dec14.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner, (warranted equal to any in the world.) Use the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALBION CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

sept12w3.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Rochester, for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

☞ Office in the old "Grimly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year.

J. S. GOSHORN.

oct7 68 1y.

WINE FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a large lot of Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bott's, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard.

CHARLES ROEDEL.

apr19y6t.

Miscellaneous.

Bailey Parrell & Co.,

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List. apr24

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

—AT—

J.M.BURCHFIELD & CO'S

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.

Poplins worth 50c worth 37½c.
Amures for 25c. worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $3 75, worth $5 75.
Alpacas for 20c; worth 25c.
Paisley Shawls for $12, worth $20.
Velveteens for $1 50, worth $2 00.
Blankets for $4 00, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 50c.
44 Muslins for 18½c, worth 25c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.

Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.

No. 52 Sixth Street.

(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)

Dec16

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec21 BEAVER, New Brighton

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years can equal in perfection of sweet sounds the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing bareness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it pushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE, & CO.

53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.

oct28'68.

Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHALLS OFFICE.

W. D. of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24th, 1868.

This is to Give Notice, That on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Ramsey Cannon of Brighton Tp., in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan. 6, 1869.-4t

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John H. Bishop of Rochester, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on this own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Jan 6-4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,

PITTSBURGH, December 18th, 1868.

This is to give Notice: That on the 10th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankrupt was issued against the estate of Samuel Bell Ley, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., who has been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to him or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance Esq., Register, on the 31 day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9, 1869.

This is to give notice: That on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William F. Acorn, of Bridgewater, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, esq., Register, on the 19th day of February A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Jan13t

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods.

Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

TAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,

nov17'68-tf. Beaver, Pa.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
LACES, PAPER
MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d Street, Opposite the U. P. Seminary Septi6.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,

LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.

nov10'68-tf

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale in Allegheny county, the amount of eight hundred acres of land in farms of one hundred acres and upwards. Some of them could be divided into 50 acre lots to suit purchasers; provided any two persons would purchase a one hundred acre lot. Possession of these farms will be given by the 1st of April, 1869. All these farms are located within a reasonable distance of Pittsburgh.

Also, several highly improved farms situate in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, Pa., can be had in lots containing from seventy-five to 300 acres, located in the fertile regions of these counties and adjacent to School Houses, Churches and Mills. Some of these tracts are located within five or six miles of the leading Railroads passing through the counties above named, and some of the Lands lie in the neighborhood of the Oil regions on Slippery Rock Creek.

One large body of Land,